The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,708—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
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First insertion..........8 As. per Line.
Second do..........4 „ „
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a line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Single Copy..........As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. RANDALIA, 2,040 Tons, on SATURDAY, the 3rd Jan., 1880, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolliam, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KURRACHEE.
S. S. PACHUMBA 867 Tons, on MONDAY 5th Jan., 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Jan., 1880 at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, JASK, BUDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.
S. S. JAVA [illegible] Tons, on FRIDAY 16th January, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons.
Saloon passage..........Rs. 500
Second Class passage..........„ 325
The Patna is due in London about 19th February. Transfer at Aden made by Company. The Patna carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.
S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on FRIDAY, 16th January, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Java's arrival.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 29th December 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 320	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	380	220	80
Port Said	380	240	90
Messina	500	340	140
Naples	500	340	140
Leghorn	500	340	140
Genoa	500	340	140
Marseilles	520	350	145

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. Extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st January, 1880.
BATAVIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st February, 1880.
PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1880.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 21st November 1879.

ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
[illegible]
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
ITALIA..........[illegible] Knox, on or about 21st Jan.
To be followed at intervals.
FARES.—Bombay to Marseilles..........Rs. 400
Bombay to Liverpool..........„ 500
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 18th December 1879.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. SPEKE HALL, 2,700 Tons, 400 H. P., Captain BRAND, will sail as above on or about the 31st January, 1880.
Passage Money, Rs. 500.
For Passage, Saloon and Cabins, or other particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 19th December 1879.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S.S. TEVIOT, 1,946 Tons Register, 250 Horse Power, Classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, Captain W. C. NISBETT, will sail on or about the 10th January, 1880. She has superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.
McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

NOVELTIES AT THE LAMP WAREHOUSE OF THEODOR KNAUST, BOMBAY.
[illegible] SAFETY STORM LANTERN [illegible] SECURITY HURRICANE LANTERN [illegible] "[illegible]CHE" COOKING STOVES, [illegible]EN, &c., &c.
[illegible] of all kinds of Lamp will [illegible] application.

FOR SALE.
[illegible] BAY WALER, 9 years old, [illegible] fine mover, a rare [illegible] either [illegible]. Rs. 500.
[illegible] handsome, 5 years old, 15-1, [illegible] magnificent fencer and cross-country [illegible].
[illegible] 4 years old, 14-2, very high caste [illegible] a race horse all over, Rs. 650.
[illegible] prices to effect a quick sale.
[illegible] S., Byculla, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880
(s)	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. Johnson	3rd Jany.
(s)	CATHAY	2982	450	R. Harvey	10th do.
	ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Simons	17th do.
(s)	PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A White	24th do.
	SURAT	3141	530	W. Breeze	31st do.
(s)	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Le	7th Feb.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	R. Scott	14th do.
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	21st Feb.
	VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m, on the day of sailing.
For passage, &c., apply to
ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 26th November 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking Passengers and Cargo for Madras:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2725	450	[illegible] Barlow	6th Jan. 1880
THIBET	2558	400	[illegible] Pulbeck	20th „
LOMBARDY	2723	450	H. Wyatt	3rd „
ANCONA	3081	600	E. G. Stead	13th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 9th December 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	2nd Jan. 1880
TANJORE	3263	450	W. W. Fentiman	21st do.
BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	14th Feb.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
ADAM TAIT, Acting Superintendent.
Bombay, 26th November 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR JANUARY 1880.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ¼ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* Guide *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following AGENTS:—

Bombay	Thacker, & Co. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller Refreshment Rooms Apollo Bunder Messrs. Cooper & Co. Watson's Esplanade Hotel Treacher & Co. Badham & Co. Asquith and Lord Byculla Hotel and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul	Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore	Kellner & Co.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co. Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund	"Neilgherry Courier" Office
Poona	Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Allahabad	Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad	Cursetjee & Co.

I, JOHN SURGENT, am not RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT incurred by my wife, SUSAN SURGENT, from this date.
J. SURGENT,
Bhosawul, 25th December 1879.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1866, and of the NURSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.
HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE, and MICHAEL ROZARIO DE QUADROS..........Official Liquidators.

PURSUANT to an order made by the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY on the 19th instant, FRIDAY, the 16th day of January 1880, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chambers of the said Judge, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the Debts and Claims of the Creditors of the above-named Company.—Dated this 23rd day of December 1879.
ARDESIR & HORMASJI,
Attorneys for the above-named Official Liquidators.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"TWA HOURS AT HAME."

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE,
EVERY EVENING AT NINE.
FOR TWO WEEKS.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING.
TO-NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT.
MR. KENNEDY,
THE SCOTTISH VOCALIST.
Assisted by his family,
Will give his celebrated Entertainments on the
SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

TO-NIGHT (THURSDAY),
SPECIAL MISCELLANEOUS SELECTION.
"O sing to me the Auld Scots Songs"
"There cam' a young man."
Glee—"Sleep Gentle Lady."
"In Exile Land."
"Castles in the Air."
"My Boy Tammie."
Robin is my only jo."
"The Macgregor's Gathering."
Pianoforte Duet.
Glee—"When shall we three meet again?"
Humorous Story.
"Comin' thro' the Rye."
"Scotland Yet."
"[illegible] O."
Trio—"[illegible] Aldivalloch."
"[illegible] gudeman at e'en."
"[illegible] Lang Syne."

[illegible] JACOBITES

Commence at 9. Carriages may be ordered at [illegible]. Tramway Cars will be in waiting at [illegible] o'clock.
ADMISSION.—Reserved Seats Rs. 3. Family Tickets (admitting Four to Reserved Seats), Rs. 10. Second Seats, Rs. 2. Back Seats, Re. 1. Soldiers and Sailors 8 Annas. Tickets and Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, & THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer ASSIRIA, Captain G. Rocco, will sail as above THIS DAY, the 1st January, 1880, at 10 a. m. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 a. m. The Company's Steam Launch will leave Apollo Bunder three times between 8 and 9 a.m.
C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

I HAVE THIS DAY ESTABLISHED a FIRM here under my own name.
Mr. GUSTAVO OLCESE is AUTHORIZED to SIGN my FIRM PER PROCURATION.
FRANCISCO TURATI.
Church Lane, 1st January 1880.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS conducted by me in Bombay, both independently of, and in connection with the Firms of Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co. of CHINA, will, from THIS DATE, be carried on under the Style or Firm of E. D. SASSOON and Co.
E. D. SASSOON.
Bombay, 1st January 1880.

WITH reference to the above, we have THIS DAY admitted Mr. JACOB ELIAS SASSOON and Mr. SASSOON JACOB DAVID as PARTNERS in our Firm in BOMBAY and CHINA.
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1880.

ESTATE OF BYRAMJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

A MEETING of the CREDITORS will be held on the 5th day of January, 1880, at 2 p.m., at the Office of Messrs. LYNCH and TOBIN, 5, Church Lane, Fort, to APPOINT NEW TRUSTEES under the Composition Deed.
LYNCH & TOBIN.

WANTED,

FOR an ICE FACTORY at DELHI, an EUROPEAN or a NATIVE who is thoroughly acquainted with the working and understands in all its business.
FOR SALE, a quantity of MARBLE SLABS of following sizes: 4 ft. long and 2 ft. broad. [illegible] inches long and 1 ft. 10 inches broad.
Prices moderate. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF BOMBAY.
[illegible]
[illegible] not less than one month from the date hereof, and to be hereafter notified, the Corporation will be asked to confirm the By-laws made by the Municipal Commissioner and sanctioned by the Town Council on the 23rd December, 1879, for regulating the admission of visitors to the Gardens maintained by the Municipality.
The said By-Laws can be seen, and copies thereof purchased, at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner at 2 annas each.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 31st December 1879.

NOTICE.

PRINCE'S DOCK—NORTH CHANNEL.

AFTER CAREFUL SURVEY, the DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT of the MARINE SURVEY of INDIA has reported that a CHANNEL 600 feet wide, EXISTS, throughout which there is a depth of not less than 11 feet at low water ordinary spring tides.
On the 1st of January, therefore, there will be over 20 feet of water throughout the North Channel, and Vessels with a draught not exceeding 20 feet of water will be received into Dock on that day.
Further information as to the draught of water with which vessels will be received at a subsequent date can be ascertained on application at the Port Office, or at the Prince's Dock Office.
HENRY MORLAND,
Port Officer.
Port Office, Bombay, 31st December 1879.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, are prepared to SELL their PURE TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE, commonly known as
FORBES' ICE,
AT AS LOW A PRICE AS ANY NATURAL OR MACHINE MADE ICE IN BOMBAY.
Applications for large quantities should be made to the Manager, Mr. T. KYLE, at the Company's Factory, Mody Bay.
The blocks of Ice, 9 inches in thickness and weighing 5 cwt each, can be cut on the premises to any size required. Ice in any quantities immediately supplied to up-country stations on receipt of written orders, the actual cost of mundas, cooly hire, &c., alone being charged for.
Vessels in the harbour supplied on the most liberal terms.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited.

TO CLUBS, MESSES, HOTELS, &c.,
THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PATENT MEAT SAFES FOR SALE or HIRE. For particulars apply to Mr. T. D. KYLE at the Company's Factory, Mody Bay, or to the undersigned.
These Safes are specially adapted to suit the requirements of residents in tropical climates, and will preserve meats or vegetables in perfect condition for several days; they are thus the means of effecting a most economical saving.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
Secretaries and Agents.

UNDER instructions from Messrs. MINTON, HOLLINS & Co., Stoke upon Trent, the Undersigned are prepared to Register Orders for the SUPPLY of Encaustic, Venetian, and Plain TILES for Mosaic and Tesselated Pavements.
For further particulars apply to
WARDEN & Co.
14, Meadow Street, Fort.

BETEL NUT,
OR
SUPAREE TOOTH PASTE,

GIVES Strength and Health to the Gums and Teeth, and imparts a fragrance to the breath.
Per Pot As. 14.
B. S. MADON AND CO.
CHEMISTS, &c.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCHWEITZER'S
COCOATINA.
Per TIN Re. 1-0 and Re. 1-12.
B. S. MADON AND CO.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
Sole Appointed Agent for Messrs. Chubb and Son.
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART.
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT BOMBAY.
Established 1847.
LOCKS,
PADLOCKS,
CASH BOXES,
PAPER BOXES,
WRITING BOXES,
WROUGHT IRON KEY BOXES,
LARGE ROOM DOOR LOCKS,
WROUGHT IRON FIRE PROOF SAFES,
JOHN JONES' GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
McCABE'S GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
18 CARAT GOLD ALBERT CHAINS,
15 CARAT GOLD PEN & PENCIL CASES,
15 CARAT GOLD SPRING RINGS,
SIR J.J. PORTRAITS,
LEATHER PURSES,
PEN KNIVES,
LOCKETS.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft, and delicate, per dozen	30 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Choice Matured Spirit	27 0
OLD BRANDY: a sound wholesome spirit	23 0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

[FIFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1880.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Publication for 1880 contains
BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED LITHOGRAPHS
OF THE
PRINCIPAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS
IN
BOMBAY,
THE CAVES OF ELEPHANTA,
THE QUEEN'S AND PRINCE OF WALES'S STATUE, &c.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The "Guide" contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

REMOVAL.

WATSON & COMPANY
[illegible]
CHURCH GATE STREET
TO
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST
OF
AMERICAN PLUG TOBACCOS
IN QUANTITIES OF NOT LESS THAN 50 lbs. OF A KIND.

		Rs. a.
"Farmer's Choice," 6 inch Gold Bars (foil)	Per lb.	2 8
Ditto 9 „ Light Pressed	„	2 4
Ditto Gold Blocks	„	2 0
"Crown Jewel," Bright	„	2 0
"Magnet" Link	„	1 12
"Magnet" Twist	„	1 12
Bright Honey Dew	„	1 8
Nation's Pride	„	1 4
Lord Clyde	„	[illegible]

SAMPLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.
SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEADOW STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,
Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarusophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tambourines, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Accoutrement.
[illegible]

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

WEDDING, BIRTH-DAY & CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

ARTICLES OF UTILITY AND ORNAMENT IN
BEST ELECTRO SILVERED PLATED WARE.

	Rs. a.
Breakfast Cruets, in numerous elegant patterns	from 8 0
Beer Mugs, a large variety of patterns and designs	„ 10 0
Biscuit Boxes, a very choice assortment of artistic patterns	„ 18 0
Butter Dishes, a variety of attractive patterns	„ 18 0
Cruet Frames, Three, Four or Six Bottles	„ 12 0
Claret Jugs, with Metal, Glass or Porcelain Body	„ 20 0
Candlesticks, with straight or Tulip shades, per pair	„ 20 0
Cake Basket, in many ornamental designs	„ 25 0
Dishes, Vegetable or Beefsteak, in sets or separately	„ 65 0
„ Triffange, Three Compartments in one Dish	„ 80 0
Dessert Knives and Forks in cases, Plated Ivory, or Pearl Handles	„ 65 0
Egg Frames in various sizes and styles	„ 30 0
Fish Carvers in cases, various patterns	„ 18 0
Fish Knives and Forks, in cases, Pearl, Ivory or Plated Handles	„ 85 0
Ice Pails, several descriptions	„ 10 0
Ice Pitchers, the best manufactured	„ 45 0
Inkstands, a great variety, suitable for Presentation	„ 8 0
Knife Rests, in numerous devices, per pair	„ 3 0
Muffineers, in cases or separately	„ 7 0
Menu Stands, Shell, Crown, Bird and other patterns, per doz	„ 6 0
Napkin Rings, in cases of six, or separately	„ 1 8
Pickle Frames, Two Pure Cut Glass Bottles	„ 25 0
Salvers in all sizes, Engraved or Embossed	„ 20 0
Salt Cellars in set in cases or separately	„ 12 0
Soda Water Stands, for 3 Bottles	„ 16 0
Sardine Boxes to take original box	„ 18 0
Tea and Coffee sets, in numerous patterns	„ 150 0
Teapots in great variety of styles and sizes	„ 6 8
Toast Racks	„ 10 0
Trinket Stands, novel and choice patterns	„ 12 0

SPOONS AND FORKS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

CUTLERY TO SUIT ALL REQUIREMENTS.

DETAILED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR..........Mr. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
THIS EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
The principal drama in Three Acts,
THE SERF.

Count Fedor Karateff	Mr. H. R. Teesdale.
Prince Vladimir Khovalenski	Mr. Stevier.
Ivan Khorvich	Mr. C. Cartwright.
Khor	Mr. A. B. Tapping.
Steinhardt	Mr. Standish.
Jatchka	Mr. Carlyon.
Countesse de Mauban	Miss Agnes Birchenough.
Acoulina	Miss Gertrude Doré.

SERFS.

BLACK-EY'D SUSAN (Burlesque) on Saturday.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Stage Box to admit 8..........Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4..........„ 16
Orchestra Stall..........„ 4
Stall..........„ 3
Pit..........„ 2
Back Seat..........„ 1
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Back Seats.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.
Doors open at 8-30; performance commences at 9.
Stage Manager..........Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
Musical Director..........Mr. A. J. LEVEY.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1803.
CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.
∴ A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. is allowed on all Policies.

POLO. POLO.

		Rs. a.
Canes with ash heads	each	Rs. 2 8
Do. boxwood heads	„	3 8
Balls	per dozen „	6 12

Less 10 per cent. discount for cash.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.
The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted
DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.
½ cwt. Case..........Cash. Rs. 5 Credit. Rs. 5-12
OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CARLSBADER SPRUDELSALZ.
THE NATURAL SALT
Obtained by Evaporation and Crystallization of the
THERMAL SPRUDEL WATERS OF CARLSBAD.
[illegible] Rs. 5 [illegible] Rs. 7 12
[illegible] NATURAL MINERAL WATERS.

			Cash.	Credit.
CARLSBAD	quarts per dozen	Rs.	12 0	13 0
FRIEDRICHSHALLER	pints	„	6 8	7 8
DITTO	quarts	„	10 8	12 0
HUNYADI JANOS		„	13 8	15 0
PULLNA	pints	„	9 0	10 0
VICHY	„	„	8 0	9 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.
MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles....Re.	1-0	1-2
Large Bottles....Re.	1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE Bombay Tract and Book Society.—Now Ready, The Bombay Christian Almanack for 1880, 64 pp., Quarto, beautifully Illustrated. Price 5 annas; Post paid 10 as.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a GENTLEMAN. Please apply to M. A., this Office.

THE RETURN PYRAMID MATCH between Mr. Roberts and an Amateur will take place TOMORROW EVENING, FRIDAY, January 2, at the Waverley Billiard Rooms. Admission:—Two Rupees. Seats may be reserved at John Roberts & Co., or at the Waverley Billiard Rooms.

TEMPLE BAR TIFFIN, TO-DAY, Re. 1—Peasoup, Pork Sausages, Veal Cutlets, Grilled Beefsteak, Prawn Curry, Fruit, Cheese.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICE to No. 1[illegible], CHURCH GATE STREET.
1st January, 1880. GILL & HASWELL.

WANTED, an UPPER FLAT, Furnished or Unfurnished. Rent about 40 Rupees a month. Colaba preferred. Address "M. A.," Office of this paper.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER. Must have had experience in a mercantile office. Salary Rs. 25. Apply to A. B., this office.

WANTED, an Engineer or Machinist, also a Copper-Smith and six Firemen or Coal-Trimmers, all Europeans. Apply Richardson & Co., Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

WANTED, the ADDRESS of HENRY GUEST who RAN AWAY from JUBBULPORE and left his WIFE and CHILDREN DESTITUTE. Address G. RENTON, Engine Driver S. P. and D. Railway, Multan.

CHEAP HUNTING WHIPS at Rs. 2 8 and Rs. 3 FOR SALE at W. J. ESSAI'S Shop.

FOR SALE, a very pretty self-driving MAIL PHAETON, nearly new. Price Rs. 600. Apply to "X," this Office.

HAM, BACON, CHEESE, ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY, Chocolate Sweets, Muscatel Raisins, Figs and Crystalized Fruits, &c., &c. Apply to W. J. ESSAI.

PRIME HAMS (warranted) 10 Annas per pound Cash; 12 Annas per pound, booked. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE, price Rs. 100, a Chestnut GALLOWAY, aged, quiet in double and single harness, and to ride. Apply to MIN, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SUPERFINE BREAD 1½ As. per lb., FOSTER and Co., PRACTICAL BAKERS, the Markets, and at 40, Portuguese Street, Grant Road. Eat your Bread and compare.

FINEST OLD SCOTCH WHISKY FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. Price in Bottles Rs. 24 per dozen, or in Jars containing 3 Gallons at Rs. 24 per jar. W. M. MACAULAY and Co., 24, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, small Dog-Cart, Grey Pony, Cawnpore Harness, Whip, &c., Rs. 450. Chesnut Pony, fast and perfect at Polo, Rs. 300. Both Ponies are 6 years old and believed to be perfectly sound. Apply to Messrs. King, King & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COME AND SEE my DISPLAY of ORNAMENTED CAKES for the NEW YEAR. PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

W. NICOL & CO. AND FLEMING & CO.
IN LIQUIDATION.

CREDITORS are hereby informed that a FIRST DIVIDEND of FIVE per CENT will be PAID on application on and after 13th January next.
W. M. MACAULAY, T. H. MOORE, Trustees.
24, Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th December 1879.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
OPENING CEREMONY.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

HOLDERS of SECRETARY'S TICKETS are requested to approach the Dock by the FRERE ROAD and to ENTER by the NORTH-WEST GATE.
HOLDERS of TRAFFIC MANAGER'S TICKETS will approach by the STRAND ROAD and ENTER at the MIDDLE SHED on the West Wharf.
A portion of the SOUTH and WEST WHARVES will be OPEN to the GENERAL PUBLIC.
By Order of the Trustees,
G. MANSON,
Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.
Bombay, 30th December 1879.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 25th, [illegible] and on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 1st and 2nd January, 1880:—
For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. [illegible]
Bombay, 9th December [illegible]

HAT AND HELMET DEPARTMENT.
Regulation Helmets.
Regulation Caps.
Hawke's Cork Helmets.
Ellwood's Felt Helmets.
Calcutta Pith Helmets.
Black Dress Hats.
[illegible]
[illegible] in charge of this [illegible] who can make any style to order or renovate hats damaged in travelling.
Illustrated price list sent on application.
WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL.

TO GOVERNMENT ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE BARGAIN, PORTABLE ENGINES, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, 14 and 16 H. P., Gwynnes Centrifugal Pumps, from 3 to 10 inch, and one 7 feet Mortar Mill, all second-hand.—Apply to GLOVER & Co., Contractors, Bombay.

DYSENTRODYNE.

AN unfailing and mild vegetable specific for all kinds of DYSENTERY, with or without blood, DIARRHŒA, &c., &c., &c.
Sold in Phials at 4 and 8 As. each, by
B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MEASUREMENT OF BALES OF COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE AT THE VARIOUS BUNDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 1st January, 1880, the FEE for MEASURING BALES of COTTON, WOOL, and HEMP will be REDUCED from 6 pies to 5 pies per Bale.
By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 17th December 1879.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND CALL on the NEW ISSUE SHARES is made PAYABLE on MONDAY, the 5th day of January, 1880, as follows:—
Rs. 200 per Share on the Rs. 1,000 Share.
„ 100 „ „ „ 500 „
Interest will be allowed at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on the calls paid before their due dates.
By Order of the Board,
For the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th December 1879.

AUCTION SALE OF WRECKAGE, FOR, AND ON ACCOUNT OF, WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ON the forenoon of THURSDAY, the 8th day of January, 1880, will be SOLD at THALLAI (about 1½ miles south of Tellicherry) by PUBLIC AUCTION, the following, in three lots, for, and on account of, the concerned [illegible]
The Wreck of the Teak built Steam Launch KE[illegible], the now lies where foundered during the storm of latter [illegible] last, about 150 yards distant from shore.
Two iron plate (decked) cargo flats, now lying stranded and wrecked, embedded in the sand abreast of the said launch at the village of Thallai aforesaid, with masts and sails, &c., complete.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
A. BROWN,
Agent to the Concerned.
Tellicherry, 6th December 1879.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN
PATENT
RUBBER HAND STAMP
Promptly supplied at the Factory of the Anglo-American Rubber Stamp Company,
[illegible]
used in the Bank of England, General Post Office, Government Offices, Railways, Banks, Companies, Professions, Families, and Businesses of all kinds, universally approved. Prices moderate. Excellence and Durability Guaranteed. Patterns and Prices post free on application.
☞ In order that every one may fairly test the merits of our Stamps, we have introduced a small Specimen Stamp, AN ELEGANT INITIAL LETTER, suitable for both paper, envelopes, &c., complete, with Ink, in a neat box, for TWO RUPEES.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

UNDER instructions from the Government of India, TENDERS will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, Bombay, up to noon 16th February, 1880, for the PURCHASE of the I. G. Screw Steamer AMBERWITCH.
The vessel is of iron, built at Sunderland in 1862. Engines inverted, surface condensing, by Fawcett, Preston & Co., Liverpool.
Approximate dimensions:—Length over all 183 feet; Beam 27 feet 6 inches; Depth 16 feet; Tonnage gross 545·74; register 512·11. Horse-Power nominal 70.
She is now lying on the Government Dockyard, Bombay, and may be viewed on application to the Superintendent of Marine. She is barque rigged, and will be sold as she now stands, with Masts, Spars, Rigging, Anchors, Cables, Awnings, Water Tanks and Ballast (Iron and Stone) &c. The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.
The Tenderer will be required to deposit 10 per cent. of the amount offered; and should his Tender be accepted by Government, he must pay the balance within one month, failing which his deposit will be forfeited, and the sale cancelled. The vessel to be at the risk and charge of the purchaser from the date of acceptance of his Tender.
G. O'B. CAREW,
Officiating Superintendent of Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 17th December 1879.

THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the [illegible] of the Company will be held at the [illegible] the Company, No. 6, Hummum Street, in the [illegible] MONDAY, the 5th January, 1880, at 3 o'clock [illegible] confirming the following Special Resolution [illegible] ordinary General Meeting held on the 9th [illegible]
That the Articles of Association of the C[illegible] except the Articles, the alteration and [illegible] hereinafter specially provided for, be [illegible] manner following, that is to say,
"That the words 'Secretaries and Tr[illegible]' [illegible] Secretaries and Treasurers wherever the [illegible] the words 'Chief Agent' be inserted in [illegible]
"That as to Article 116 the words [illegible] and Treasurers be deleted.
"That as to Article 1[illegible] for the [illegible] 'Secretaries and T[illegible]' forming the firm of Messrs. [illegible] 'Secretaries and Treasurers' [illegible] to be called the 'Chief Agent' [illegible]
That the whole of Articles [illegible]
By Order [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 31, 1879.

Consols yesterday receded from 97⅝ to 97¼, but French Rentes were unaltered at 115, and Rupee Paper at 78 for Fours and 85¾ for Fours-and-a-half.

Quotations for Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged, and the only movement reported in Seeds is a partial decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed.

Reuter gives the Manchester Piece Goods market as firm at the same quotations as on Tuesday last, but private advices, we learn, are somewhat stronger in tone, and some descriptions of cloth are quoted 3d. to 4½d. per piece higher than before the holidays. Cotton in Liverpool closed quieter, the sales being only 8,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats. Spot prices were unmoved with the exception of an advance of 1-16d. in Fair and G. F. Dhollera, but to arrive private telegrams report Surats rather easier. The imports into Liverpool are assuming larger proportions, the figures so far this week being 103,000 bales against sales of only 18,000. The rapid increase in stock which this indicates can scarcely fail to have some effect on prices, at least, of Americans, and should receipts at the ports at the same time continue as at present to gain on last year, there is room for a material fall. In New York yesterday ready Mid. Uplands declined from 12 9-16 to 12½ cents, and March shipment from 13·08 to 13·02 cents per lb. The receipts to date afford the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1879	1878	1877
Thursday's Receipts	27,000	22,000	[illegible]
Four days' Do.	88,000	75,000	55,000
Total since 1st Sept	3,091,000	2,642,000	2,[illegible]

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 52 7-16[illegible], an advance of 1-16d., and this is confirmed through private channels, business having been done at the rate, which is equivalent to a shilling under 1s. 8½d. per rupee.

At the weekly board meeting of the directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no alteration was made in rates of interest and discount. From Calcutta we learn by wire that the Bank of Bengal have further reduced their rates one per cent. all round.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened this morning with a very firm appearance, and to buy the Banks were naming an advance of 1-32d.; but after receipt of advices from Calcutta, where the cheapness of money seems to be exercising its out-weakening influence, a reaction set in, the [illegible] much more willing buyers than [illegible] about 1-16 has been [illegible] quote :—

[illegible] 8¼ to 9-32d. per Rupee.
[illegible] 8 7-16d. ,,
[illegible] 9-16d. ,,
[illegible] d. ,,

[illegible] FORE INTER[illegible]

[illegible] ay Revie[illegible] do not happen to b[illegible] ally, demand bills [illegible] (triple sheet) of Novem[illegible] per cent. dis[illegible] in things which we propose to [illegible] firm with buyers [illegible] them. They may be glad i[illegible] Rs. 92¼ to ⅜; [illegible] acquainted with some capab[illegible] in the English or American langu[illegible] until Mon[illegible] may n[illegible] have dreamed, unless inde[illegible] fited being [illegible] has written the first part [illegible] New [illegible] "G[illegible] and Sullivan, the Builders [illegible] afore," t[illegible] have been mindful of that [illegible] py hour in [illegible] hich they first knew that [illegible] or is about to build, a wall[illegible] ory fresh in their minds they migh[illegible] [illegible] by the time these lines reac[illegible] and composer of H.M.S. Pinafore [illegible] landed, or be just about to land in Am[illegible] would [illegible] have hardly touched the [illegible] although [illegible] the pa[illegible] not active. [illegible] by stea[illegible] is quoted for [illegible] 0s. has been [illegible] for Wheat. [illegible] payable here, [illegible] a steamer is [illegible] Trieste and Venice [illegible] at that figure. PIEC[illegible] dealers in some cases a[illegible] anna per piece, which [illegible] oke b[illegible] arrive transaction[illegible] limited.

[illegible] spot continue steady, but to arrive [illegible] rather more pressure to sell, and prices [illegible] slightly weaker.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] s. s. TANTALLIAN, 1,310 tons, Captain J Rotter, [illegible] yesterday for Colombo, in ballast.

[illegible] s. PEARL, [illegible] Captain Raffin, will sail [illegible] Coast and Calcutta, [illegible] general cargo and [illegible] passengers.

[illegible] Co.'s s. s. UMBALLA, 494 tons, Captain [illegible] today for the Persian Gulf via [illegible] with a general cargo and the following passengers [illegible] W. Steers, M[illegible] R. Stephens and [illegible] the same Company's s. s. Chanda, [illegible] C. M. H. D[illegible] rived in harbour [illegible] A[illegible] oy (Dec. 2[illegible] with a general [illegible] passengers. The Company's s. s. Jar[illegible] J. Pratt[illegible] rived in harbour yest[illegible] h, with a general cargo.

[illegible] ALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
31	Futtay Iaslamo......	Nacoda	Daman, Dec 30.
	Ranuoph	Esson	Mauritius, Nov 17.
	Regent	Treadwell	Singapore, Nov 15.
	Chanda (s)	Day	Alleppy, Dec 25.
	Juca (s)	Pratt	Bussorah, Dec 23.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
31	Tantallion (s)......	Rotter	Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Pearl, Raffin, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Assiria, Rosso, to Genoa.
Steamer Umballa, Nailor, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Khandalla, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Pachamba, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Shahjehan, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
26	Afghan (s)	Hunt	Singapore, Dec 20.
	Shah Jehan	Macgregor	Mauritius, Nov 8.
	George F Manson ...	Humphrey	Bombay, Nov 19.
	Madras (s)	Harris	Rangoon, Dec 21.
	Cabul	Gibb	Liverpool, Aug 23.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 25.—Steamers Sir John Lawrence, Reliance and Satara, Ship Lord Strathnairn and a ship (numbers undistinguishable).
Dec. 27.—Steamers Shahzada and City of Edinburgh.

PASSENGERS.

Per Commilla—Mr Wilson, Mr Paul.
Per Rajpootana—Lieut Gordon, Mr Hagar, Mr and Mrs Forster, Mr Ringrose, Mr St. Barbe, Mrs Monk, Mr and Mrs Wilson, Misses Annie and Ella Wilson, Mr Shorter, Mr Stanley, Mr Gilbert, Mr Uphill.
Per Afghan—Mrs Hunt, Mr and Mrs Glass, Lieut Martin, Mr Billings, Mr Everard, Miss Clara Stanley, Miss Bertha Doctor, Miss Agens Dreger.
Per Madras—Mr Sandilands, Mrs Da Costa.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

Per Brechin Castle—Queen of the East in Lat 4-14 N, Long 23-17 W. Lady Joslin in Lat 21-18 S, Long 28-04 W. Gainsborough in Lat 25-37 S, Long 19-20 E. Cabul in Lat 37-51 S, Long 00-55 W. Carmanthan Castle, in Lat. 10-19 S, Long. 10-40 E.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per French Steamer Meinam, December 29 :—From Marseilles to Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Russell and child, Mr and Mrs Faulkner, Messrs Brown, Hankey, Gordon, de Ste Marina, Stoltue and de Rocher. From Shanghai—Miss Dent, and Lalcaca. From Pondicherry—Dr Aubeuf. From Galle—Mrs Ward, and infant. From Marseilles—Sir Samuel Baker, [illegible] Souchon, Mr and Mrs Whostle[illegible].

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per French Steamer Meinam, December 29 :—To Calcutta—Mr Deschiens.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 31.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

[illegible] W Hall s—33 casks salamoniac, Toolseedass Khimjee.

FROM LONDON.

[illegible]—250 boxes candles, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 750 boxes [illegible], Ritchie, Stuart and Co; 250 boxes candles, F Masotti [illegible] cases port wine, Pochajee Framjee and Co; 16 [illegible] ery and 1 case toys, Essoofbhoy Ebramjee; 90 [illegible], Byculla Club; 77 casks beer, Jamsetjee [illegible] matches, Abdoolali Shaikaddum. [illegible] mpagne, William Watson and Co. [illegible] hair oil and 14 cases honey soap, Goolam[illegible] and Co; 227 cases window glass, Abdool[illegible] yebally; 185 packages oilmanstores and 23 cases [illegible], Essoofally Russooljee. [illegible] 172 boxes bar silver [Rs 4,55,000], The C M Bank of [illegible] and China; 93 boxes silver coins [Rs 2,00,000], The C [illegible] Bank of I A and China; 29 boxes bar silver [Rs 60,0.0], The Bank of Bombay.

FROM GREENOCK.

Arden Cranel—493 cases sulphuric acid, Rogers and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Assiria s—2 cases soap, C Grondona; 30 cases vermouth, M Mondolfo and Co; 95 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—100 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 55 cases brandy Eduljee Sezonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Teviot s—[illegible] casks cocoanut oil, Gaddum and Co; 60 bales wool, [illegible] Topun; 36 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagase[illegible]

[illegible]—39 cwts coir fibre, Hajee Mitha Cassum. [illegible] 25 bales wool, P Khan Mahamed; 50 bales [illegible] Forbes and Co; 19 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha; [illegible] Volkart Brothers; 375 bales cotton, Killick, [illegible] 379 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 40 [illegible] waste, Ghella Luckmedass; 68 bales cotton, [illegible] 17 bales cotton wast, C Heerjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

[illegible] skins, Lang, Moir and Co.
[illegible] amoms, M Mackenzie and Co.

FOR LONDON.

[illegible] digo, Khatowmull Tolaram; 33½ cwts [illegible] ronjee and Co; 16½ cwts indigo, [illegible]; 6 cases fishmaws, Vuzeer [illegible] Datardina Mowjee; 12 bales [illegible] Khuifanbhoy Dama; 15 cwts [illegible] boxes bar silver (80,000), The [illegible] [illegible] senna, 100 bales cotton, [illegible] 1,408 packages [illegible] llymahamed

FOR GENOA.

Jenny Otto s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co, 3,000 cwts gingelly seed, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co.
Assiria s—690 cwts gingelly seed, Peel, Cassels and Co; 50 bales cotton, and 300 cwts gingelly seed, Sigg Sulzer and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assiria s—62½ cwts coffee, David Sassoon and Co.
Zambesi s—160 bags coffee and 113 bales cotton, P and O S N Co.

FOR VENICE.

Zambesi s—672 bales cotton and 31 cases tamarind, P and O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zambesi s—53 bales cotton, P and O S N Co, 177 bales cotton, Valkart Brothers.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Teheran s—22 cwts turmeric, 31 cwts coffee and 32 cwts googool, Wajee Zanal Abdia.

FOR HONGKONG.

Adria s—125 cwts onions, Cubba Amersee; 88 cases sharkfins and 28 cases fishmaws, Goolamhoosein Jounmamed; 5 bales twist, Heerjeebhoy Cowarjee; 39 bales twist, S N Talatee, 50 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 30th December 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·881
Temperature of the Air	74·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·8
Dew Point	62·9
Relative humidity of Air	·679
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	66·0
General Direction of Wind* ....ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	327

* From midnight to midnight.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
1844 Cathay (s), Harvey—P. and O. Co.
2780 Teheran (s), Johnson—P. and O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
1244 John C Potter, McOlive—Farnham and Co.
1562 Teviot (s), Nisbett—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.
1729 Wistow Hall (s), Collin—Edward Bates & Co.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.
1552 India (s), Read—W. and A. Graham & Co.
941 Jenny Atto (s), Parris—McCulloch, Beyts & Co.

FOR VENICE.
1540 Zambesi (s), Symons—P. and O. Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.
[illegible] Assam (s), Stewart—P. and O. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
781 Adria (s), Seymour—P. and O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1037 Shah Jehan (s), Harris—W. and A. Graham and Co.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
909 Alumgheer, Williams—Hajee H A N Mahamed.

NOT FIXED.
774 Albuera, Robinson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
[illegible]15 Ardenconnell, Jane—Rogers & Co.
1[illegible] Aurora, Merriwan—The Captain.
1081 Barbara, Prichard—N. Manuckjee & Co.
1640 County of Dumfries, McLean—Finlay Muir & Co.
738 Countess of Kintore, Edward—The Captain.
125 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
966 Lady Melville, Hansard—Sir C Forbes and Co.
12[illegible] Lady Cairns, Carnell—R. Stuart & Co.
9[illegible] Lakedeld, Jones—W. M. Macaulay & Co.
9[illegible] Overdale, Holdich—W. M. Macaulay & Co.
[illegible]43 Randoph, Esson.
128[illegible] Regent, Wardwell.
14[illegible] Sierra Colomia, Wildridge—Remington & Co.
49[illegible] Volkyrien, Ramsdale—Framjee Nusserwanjee.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.
874 Abyssinia (s), 4, Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
[illegible] Amberwitch (s).
9[illegible] Czarewich, Elton (I. G.)
1960 Dalhousie (s), Powell (I. G.)
1881 Kwangtung (s),—(I G S).
1177 Magdala (s), 4, Barrett—(Harbour Defences.)
1760 Tenasserim (s), Street—(I. G. S.)
747 Vulture (s), Eliot.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 30.

Pennington, Surgn Major, on duty, from Lahore.
Griebriet, Captain, 1st Cavalry H C, on leave, from Hingolee.
Fottin[illegible], Lieut Col, Offy Dy Qr Mr Genl, on duty, from Poona.
Fr[illegible], Dy Surgn Genl, on duty, from Deesa.

DECEMBER 31.

Brooke, Brigd Genl on duty, from Mhow.
Smith, Captain, 31st Punjaub N I, on leave, from Landi Kotal.

DEPARTURE.—DECEMBER 30.

Vincent, Captain, 1st C I Horse, to rejoin, to Poona.

DECEMBER 31.

Osborn, Captain, R E, on duty, to Nasick.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Dec. 23.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
Royal Engineers—Lieut Spratt, (Deputy Assistant Quarter-master General, Kabul Field Force) to India, for four months on medical certificate.
Royal Artillery—Lieut Matthews, (No 15 Battery 9th Brigade) to England, to appear before a medical board.
1-8th Foot—Captain Longbourne, to England, to appear before a medical board.
67th Foot—Major Cardew, to England, to appear before a medical board.
Captain Poole, to England, to appear before a medical board.
70th Foot—Captain Maturin, to England, to appear before a medical board.
72nd Foot—Lieut Hamilton, to England, to appear before a medical board.
25th N I—Col Barton, (Staff Corps) to Mussoorie, Bombay, Calcutta, for five months, on urgent private affairs.
Madras Staff Corps—Major Wright, [illegible] Commissary General, Kabul Field [illegible]
British Medical [illegible] tending Surgeon Major [illegible] appear before a medical board.
Surgeon Major Meane, in India, for four months, on medical certificate.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 31st December, 1879.

1. Lce-Corpl Griffin, B Company, is granted one month's leave of absence from this date.
2. Letter B Company will commence its annual course of Musketry on Monday, 5th January 1880. Preliminary drills and practice from 5th to 10th inclusive, class firing from 12th to [illegible] inclusive.

The slings of the Rifles are not required for Musketry parades.

By Order, F. STOKES, Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

THE OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Encouraged by the success which has attended the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, since its establishment over a quarter of a century ago, the Proprietor contemplates, on and after the 3rd of January next, introducing one or two alterations and improvements both in the form and matter of that journal which cannot fail to make it even more acceptable than it has hitherto been, and open up for it a much more extended and numerous constituency.

Hitherto Anglo-Indians desirous of being kept well-informed on matters of purely European interest have been compelled to subscribe to one or other of the London papers compiled for foreign circulation. These, it is not too much to say, only very partially supply the want, as, for the greater part these journals are compiled without any idea of the wants of those to whom they appeal.

The Proprietor of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE thinks that the SUMMARY might be easily made to meet this want, and will, accordingly, from the 3rd of January next, enlarge considerably the space set aside for English news, so that he may be able to further enhance the popularity of the SUMMARY, by giving careful and judicious extracts from the principal daily, weekly, and monthly publications; all the important telegraphic news received from Europe during the week; notices of all the more important events, and careful condensations of reports of the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament, as well as of the various learned Societies in which so many Anglo-Indians are interested.

The Army and Navy Lists from the *London Gazette*, a specially written review of the Money Market, an interesting and comprehensive Political and Social Letter from London, a reliable Commercial Letter, and full and correct Shipping Reports will also form prominent features in the OVERLAND SUMMARY in its improved and enlarged shape.

As the position of our forces at present in Afghanistan and elsewhere can often be more fully understood when illustrated by PLANS or DIAGRAMS, these shall be published whenever necessity may seem to require them.

The price of the SUMMARY will remain unchanged; and the Proprietor entertains the hope that with the Mofussil Supplement of English news the OVERLAND SUMMARY may attain that position in India, which it has for so many years enjoyed in England.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

No after-packet will be made up at the General Post Office and the times for posting are given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office is established at the Bori Bandar Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letters or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 15th October 1879 and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office: Ordinary Letters and Papers.	At General Post Office: Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Offices.	At the Bori Bandar Railway Station Post Office
For Bengal, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, Malwa, the Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway......	4-[illegible] P.M.	3-[illegible] P.M.	3-15 P.M.	5 55 P.M.
For Poona, Madras Presidency, Deccan, and Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway.......	1-20 P.M.	12-0 NOON.	12-0 NOON.	1-55 P.M.
For Post Towns on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kathiawar and Kutch	7-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.	6-0 P.M.	Grant Road.* 8-55 P.M.
For Post Towns in Southern Konkan, i. e., for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoli and Rutnagiri	10-[illegible] A.M.	4-0 P.M. of previous day.	8-[illegible] A.M.	...
For Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, also for Sattara, Belgaum, Dharwar, and other towns, in S. M. Country and for Kanara	6-15 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	Bori Bander. 6-55 A.M.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Jabalpur, also for Central Provinces and Berar	7-0 A.M.	Do.	Do.	7-55 A.M.
For Uran & Panwell	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-0 P.M. of previous day.	...

* Letters may be posted at Grant Road Railway Station payment of a fee of 2 annas for each letter up to 8-55 p. m.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO. OF HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the SALE of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

The reason they have for accepting the Agency is as follows :—

Having tried to procure, regardless of expense, in all the CHIEF TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND ALL LARGE CITIES Pebbles and Frames equal to those produced by Mr. MENIST, AND HAVE TOTALLY FAILED TO APPROACH THEM.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance according to the particular defect of sight being treated. Ill-made and loosely jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes, for this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper, without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel Frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible perfection, not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful if there would be any economy in Steel, as it corrodes so quickly and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark that will not wash out.

His Non-Pressure Eye-glasses are so well made that you may twist the Spring in any direction without breaking it, neither is there the slightest pressure when wearing, nor the least mark remaining when removed.

His 12-LENSE DUCHESS all in Aluminium, are as powerful as Field-Glasses and are all Achromatic.

His Field, Marine, and Opera-Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache, [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[illegible]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

[illegible] Church, [illegible] Rebecca, [illegible] I. N., to T. [illegible] the Rev. [illegible] to Eliza, [illegible] Glover, [illegible] Municipality, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

[illegible]

MARRIAGES.

[illegible] GARDINER—December [illegible] daughter of the late Mr. [illegible] Medical Department, Madras.

DEATHS.

[illegible] December 30th, at Calcutta, Captain [illegible] aged [illegible] years.
[illegible] December 24th, at Calcutta, Ellen [illegible] wife of A. [illegible] Wallis, aged 26 years.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1880.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE to-day passes into the hands of a new proprietor.

A journal of long standing and acquired position has a life of its own; it has a history and a character. Under Mr. John Connon first of all, and will revived and enlarged force under Mr. J. M. Maclean, the BOMBAY GAZETTE established a reputation for independence, for fearlessness, and for general political ability, which it will not be easy to augment; it will be the aim of their successor to preserve it undiminished. The editor of a paper, who is also its proprietor, possesses a certain advantage; his judgment is unbiassed, and his action untrammelled; dealing with each public question as it arises he has to consult his own convictions alone. The energy, the decision, the definiteness of purpose resulting from the union in one hand of all the authority of the journal, went far to secure for the BOMBAY GAZETTE during the last half century its pre-eminence as an organ of independent political opinion—a pre-eminence never seriously contested save when for a season a similar concentration of authority and responsibility gave to the journal conducted by Mr. Robert Knight a deserved position. The advantage which this paper has hitherto enjoyed from this fortunate combination is destined to continue undisturbed; the BOMBAY GAZETTE as heretofore will be edited by its proprietor. It will be conducted on its historic lines, no effort being spared to preserve that character for outspoken and searching criticism of all matters of public interest, which has for more than two generations secured for it no mean share of public support, and the respect even of its opponents.

We are happy to say, that though the name of Mr. Maclean disappears to-day from the imprint, his services will not be lost to the paper. He will, as London Correspondent, contribute regularly to its columns, enjoying under his own signature that entire freedom in the expression of his reasoned conviction which this journal has always accorded, and will always continue to accord, to its responsible contributors.

The literary co-operation which has been promised by many of the most practised writers in India will, we trust, enable this journal to meet with confidence the most exacting criticism. Sir Ali Baba, the distinguished contributor to *Vanity Fair*, will brighten our columns by his quaint and striking fancies. This is the only name we are permitted to mention, but we may venture to add that pens scarcely less brilliant will share with his the pleasant duty of making these columns widely read.

No pains or expense will be spared to render the BOMBAY GAZETTE a paper as distinguished for the abundance, the freshness, and the authenticity of its news, as it has always been for the independence and energy of its political utterances. Its staff of correspondents, already second to none, will be strengthened throughout the East, so as to ensure the immediate transmission by telegraph of important or interesting events, wherever happening.

The high character which the BOMBAY GAZETTE has long enjoyed for the excellence of its commercial intelligence and its money articles will remain unimpaired, as the gentleman who for the last five years has been the city editor of the paper has promised to continue to us the advantage of his co-operation, and the valuable services of the writer of the weekly commercial letter from London have also been retained by the new proprietor.

Special care will be given to intelligence interesting to gentlemen of the army. A military writer of standing and experience will keep officers in India acquainted by weekly letters with all that passes in the services at home. His name, were we at liberty to divulge it, would be accepted as a sufficient guarantee that his letters, of which the first will appear in a few weeks, will be worth more than passing attention.

THE Portuguese Government has lost no time in giving effect to the 6th article of the Treaty of August [illegible], 1878, establishing a Customs Union between the possessions of England and Portugal in India. The general effect of that Treaty is to give to the Government of India the monopoly of salt and opium, and the control of the excise revenue, in Portuguese India, and practically to make Goa and its dependencies, for all fiscal purposes, part of the territories governed by the Viceroy of Queen Victoria. In consideration of these extremely important concessions made by Portugal, the Government of India undertakes to pay annually the sum of four lakhs of rupees to the King of Portugal, and, by article [illegible] of the Treaty, further pledges itself to grant certain facilities for the construction of a railway from Marmagaum, the port of Goa, to the town of New Hubli, and thence to Bellary. The English negotiators seem to have disliked this condition about the railway, and to have hoped that the money would not be forthcoming for the construction of the line, for in some of the late subsidiary clauses of article [illegible] they provide for the appointment of a mixed commission, in case of the failure of the Marmagaum project, to report on the advantages of the Karwar line and port as compared with those of the Portuguese railway and harbour. This stipulation, however, now becomes inoperative. The Portuguese Government has fulfilled the primary conditions of article 6 by giving to a company—of which the Duke of Sutherland and Mr. Mackinnon, of the British India Company, are the principal directors—"a concession of powers and facilities for the construction and maintenance of the portions of the Marmagaum railway lying within Portuguese India, and the rendering of the port accessible and suitable for commerce," and the India Office has been satisfied, in the terms of the Treaty, that "such [illegible] capital necessary [illegible] sufficient [illegible] undertaking." The Secretary [illegible] engaged therefore to send out [illegible] of State Engineers to survey, in conjunction with Portuguese colleagues, the proposed line and the harbour of Marmagaum, and to report, without any reference whatever to the Karwar scheme, how the enterprise undertaken by the new company can best be carried out. Mr. Sawyer, C.E., is the engineer selected by the India Office for this mission. He has brought with him to Bombay from England two assistants, Mr. Owen and another gentleman, who have already gone down to Goa, and he himself will leave Bombay to take charge of the surveying work as soon as he has obtained the help of some more assistants from the Bombay Public Works Department. It is hoped that the survey will be finished before next hot weather. Whatever prejudices many persons may have for Karwar, it is generally allowed that Marmagaum may be converted at a comparatively small cost into a secure and commodious harbour, and as it is understood that the King of Portugal has assigned to the Duke of Sutherland's company the four lakhs a year guaranteed by England as a security for the payment of a certain rate of interest, no difficulty is likely to arise about the supply of as much capital as will be required. We cannot share the apprehensions with which many Anglo-Indian officials view this construction of a railway through Portuguese territory. It appears to us that under the new Treaty British subjects will be able to use Marmagaum as freely as they now use Karwar. As for the danger of diminishing the trade of Bombay by the opening of more harbours along the Western coast, the new coasting trade created by means of such ports will far more than compensate Bombay for the possible loss of a small portion of its commerce with foreign countries.

THE public of Bombay must be relieved to find that the Town Council has at last taken action in the matter of the Malabar Hill reservoir, and resolved to have the scandal about the unauthorized profit alleged to have been made by the contractor for that work thoroughly investigated and speedily disposed of. Some members of the Council seem to have affected a good deal of virtuous indignation at what they are pleased to call outside gossip, and Mr. Douglas, in particular, is reported to have condemned with much severity "judgments expressed by "people upon irresponsible statements." We do not know if Mr. Douglas intended to refer to an article on the subject which appeared last week in the *Bombay Gazette*. If he did, we must inform him that we made no statement in that article the accuracy of which we are not prepared to vouch for, and that we expressly refrained from offering any opinion on the charges preferred against Mr. Walton. We merely called upon the Town Council to do its duty by seeing that a grave scandal was not hushed up, and by requiring that no further delay should take place in the production of papers which would enable the public to come to some definite conclusion regarding the conduct of the Executive Engineer's Department of the Municipality. That appeal has been promptly responded to, and we are quite ready now to suspend judgment till the papers are before us. Mr. Douglas, however, must excuse us for saying that the public might apparently have waited till doomsday for the explanations which are urgently required to clear the character of the Engineer's Department, if the Press had not taken the matter up instead of respectfully keeping silence till Mr. Douglas had made up his majestic mind. We have read with some attention Mr. Grant's remarks at Tuesday's meeting of the Council, with the object of finding out what is the charge that the Municipal Commissioner really brings against the Executive Engineer. We find that Mr. Grant distinctly disclaims having "imputed dishonourable conduct to Mr. Walton in connexion with this "inquiry;" "nor," he adds, "has there been "any suspicion on my part or on the part of "the Works Committee, or of the Town Council, "against Mr. Walton as a man of honour and "an engineer." These assurances are satisfactory, so far as they go; but what does the Commissioner mean when he goes on to say, "certain "concessions were undoubtedly made to the "contractors during the progress of the work, "and I called upon the Executive Engineer to "explain whether these concessions were authorized, as it appeared to me that they were not, "and that the contractors had made an unauthorized profit out of the works in consequence?" This is evidently a very serious charge indeed. It does not necessarily affect Mr. Walton's character as a man of honour or his capacity as an engineer; but it does impute to him negligence in the execution of his duty, the result of which negligence has been to enable the contractor to obtain payment of a much larger sum for the work he did than he was properly entitled to. No more damaging accusation could possibly be brought against the head officer of the great spending department of the Municipality; and we must again express our surprise at the unaccountable delay which has taken place in getting this business fairly inquired into.

IN one of the letters of Charles Dickens last published, the accomplished satirist of the Circumlocution Office and the Tite Barnacle clan expresses his astonishment how certain political events can occur without the knowledge and admonishment of the Government. He quotes the Indian Mutiny as one instance of the happy state of ignorance in which governments can dwell; but, indeed, a man need not go further than his own household to find how hard it is for authority to make itself acquainted with what those who are subjected to it may wish to conceal. The author of "Pickwick" was no politician, and he troubled himself little about governments and their ways, or he might have convinced himself of the hard fact that a government from its very constitution must often know less about matters of public interest than anyone else. Indeed, there is a story of an Indian governor having given [illegible] calling for information on a certain sub[illegible] two or three years [illegible] ing to th[illegible] stories, too, which the author of the "Chronicles "of Budgepore" makes such good capital of are instances of the ignorance of Indian Governments on matters which might be supposed to come within its cognizance, as the huge military barracks engulfed in their own foundations, and the colonel of the native infantry regiment giving up the regimental cash chest to the sepoys on their demanding it of the commanding officer. These and other similar stories are scarcely exaggeration; certainly they are paralleled by quite as many instances which are not fiction but fact. It is a failing, in short, of all governments, but more especially of Indian governments that they cannot put in practice that system of strict surveillance which they preach [illegible] that they cannot see, like the Irishman's bird, be in more than one place at once.

Probably, when Natives take more appointments [illegible] Englishmen in the civil administration of India the evil complained of will be greatly enhanced. There is an instance in point in that Rampa rebellion which the Madras Government were unable to put down. That rebellion is said to have sprung out of the Madras Government's ignorance of what was passing at Rampa. The country was in charge of Native officials who, after their manners and customs, made everything appear pleasant to their superiors, and so it came to pass that, while the Madras authorities were perhaps inventing new imposts for the prosperous, loyal, and contented Rampa population, that populace was taking up arms against the Government for the taxes already laid upon it. No Indian Government [illegible] know what is happening under its [illegible] it has to depend upon an [illegible] for the information, or [illegible] Government will not know what is occurring until [illegible] too late. Even with Europeans [illegible] every Indian Governor who is desirous of making himself acquainted with what is really going on must be at an immense disadvantage. Charles Dickens need not have expressed astonishment at the ignorance of those below the surface which characterised the commencement of the Indian Mutiny, had he had the military literature of the times, the flood writing, orders of officers commanding divisions which were so of the "go anywhere, do anything" [illegible], the hearty complimentary [illegible] everybody and everything, and the gross flattery of the administration which characterised every statistical report and return of the period. The responsible rulers of that time lived in a fool's paradise of their subordinates' own creation and culture, and it would be satisfactory if we could think that sort of paradise was no longer occupied, but to let. However, an Indian Governor, unless his conscientiousness is out of the common, has himself to blame for it not a little. His administration is an unconscious and insincere. The weaknesses of the man in power are quickly noted in India, and by hundreds of men and women longing as the eagles to fatten themselves upon whatever is going. If any man's failing is egotism, or if he is susceptible to flattery, the whole country will ring with his virtues and his sapience; at least that whole world that belongs to time-servers and to aspirants for a great man's favours. If my lord's failing is King Solomon's, he need not despair of rivalling even that amorous monarch's establishment, large as it was. If his hobby is "the Native," then there will be nothing but the "Aryan brother" to be heard in conversation, and under and around my lord's lofty platform. No Indian Governor who has a weakness or a hobby can hope to escape the cunning of those persons who seek to turn his foibles to their own advantage, and so a man may be doing his best in the governing line and yet be all the time only the tool of his subordinates and of persons far less scrupulous than himself. And if an Indian Governor is known to have distastes as men have tastes, it is certain that what he dislikes will be put out of sight quite as effectually as if it was not there at all. Thus, unconsciously, perhaps, a man in power will lend himself to many pretty delusions that nevertheless swell his whole reign into one gigantic one, like that administration which Charles Dickens wondered at as exhibiting a state of ignorance almost incredible. Very likely the author of "Copperfield" set the astonishing facts that he could not explain all down to Circumlocution, of which he was the somewhat unobstructed adversary to the end. It is a common impression that the tedium of official ways of doing business is the cause of many blunders, though it would be more reasonable to say that the governing machine is not perfect. That machine has its errors of construction, and with a poor or careless workman [illegible] The novelist's idea, however, that a government should be acquainted with everything, is Utopian and impracticable; the best that can be hoped is that a government will never be taken by surprise, or napping. The hundreds of officials who, after all, do no worse than seek to keep the governing body unacquainted with their small shortcomings, or who hope to get on by putting on a little colour to their reports, must render the Indian Government ever open to the charge of ignorance on certain points; but we can no more agree with Charles Dickens that, because the governing machine is an imperfect machine, we must be badly governed, than we can think with him that Circumlocution and Tite Barnacles are at the bottom of it all. The worst of Indian Government is perhaps its autocratic character and the centralisation that throws the whole responsibility on one man, whether that man is a strong or weak one. For it is this that makes Indian Governments so dissimilar and unequal, giving us one time Lord Dalhousie's vigorous administration and at another Lord Anybody's weak one. And unequal administrations are bad for any country; they are almost worse than ignorant government. There is an air of vacillation about them which Orientals may be excused for ascribing to the weakness of the sovereign ruler of all, or at all events to his or her caprice. There was sense in the suggestion of the man who proposed a training school for Governors-General from which they would all be turned out, faults and virtues together, of one pattern, one mould. "This," said he ironically, "would give that "consistency to Indian Government measures "which they so much need, and save the reputation of many a viceroy for possessing a policy." Certainly if every Governor General had only to make himself an administrative facsimile of the one who went before him, matters would be greatly simplified and the ignorance complained of by Charles Dickens would be less apparent than it is.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 12TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. S. N Company's S. S. Nizam, Commander A. E. Baow, arrived in harbour last night at eight o'clock with the English Mails of the 12th December. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Goodburn	Mr and Mrs Glover
Mrs J K L Mackenzie	Major B C Mosey
Mrs F Field	Mr Gaidin
Mrs T A Jebb, infant and child	Mr F D Parker
	Mr J M Buckhoby
Mr F E Lawton	Mr R Muley
Mr and Mrs Barstow	Mr F Muller
Mr G L Kemp	Mr G Robins
Miss A Barstow	Mr Macmarran.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr R V Reid	Mr Saunders
Mr and Mrs Bythell	Major Vandersee
Mr Buchanan	Mr Boughton
Mr V Schalck	Mr and Mrs G L Barg
Mr C Butler	Mr Broughton.
Mr A Sterger	

FROM ADEN, Mrs H Ismail and mother.

The Nizam experienced light N. E. monsoon and fine weather throughout.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(FROM DECEMBER 5 TO 12 INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, on Monday, received at Windsor Castle a number of military and naval officers who had served in the Zulu campaign, to whom Her Majesty presented decorations for their services.

On the following day Her Majesty conferred the Victoria Cross and medals for distinguished service upon several officers and privates who had taken part in the Afghan and Zulu campaigns.

The Marquis of Salisbury spoke on Tuesday at an agricultural dinner, at Watford, and discussed the various propositions for reform of the land laws, concluding with an expression of belief that the present depression would not be permanent.

The Duke of Richmond presided at an agricultural dinner on Wednesday, at Chichester, and in the course of his speech he denied that the Government [illegible] [illegible] the interests of farmers, and maintained that [illegible] of the existing system of entailed estates had been greatly exaggerated.

Mr. Gladstone, as Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, on Friday delivered his inaugural address. In the evening he was present at a Liberal meeting, and repeated his criticisms upon the policy of the Government, whom he taunted with fearing to dissolve Parliament. Mr. Gladstone left Glasgow on Saturday for Dalziel Castle, making short addresses at Motherwell and Hamilton.

Mr. Gladstone, having completed his political tour in Scotland, returned on Monday to Hawarden Castle after making speeches *en route* at Carlisle, Preston, Warrington, Wigan, and Chester.

Mr. Firth having declined to stand, Mr. C. Stuart Wortley has presented himself as a Liberal-Conservative candidate at Sheffield. Both Mr Wortley and Mr. Waddy, Q. C., the Liberal candidate, have declined to pledge themselves to give any support to the Home Rule movement.

Sir R. Carden has presented himself as a Conservative candidate at Barnstaple for the seat vacated by Mr. Waddy, Q.C. Lord Lymington is the Liberal candidate at Barnstaple.

A conference of Nonconformists was held in London on Wednesday to discuss measures for securing the return at the next election of candidates favourable to Church Disestablishment.

A meeting of Old Etonians was held on Tuesday at which resolutions were passed for the erection in the College Chapel of a monument to the memory of former members of the College who had fallen in the late Zulu and Afghan campaigns.

The chapel in the City-road, London, built about 100 years ago for John Wesley, was partially destroyed by fire on Sunday morning.

Fatal accidents from breaking ice are reported from Knockaderry, Cardiff, Chard, and several other places.

Several deaths have occurred from the intensity of the cold. A woman died in the Strand, and a carter at Kirkcaldy was found frozen to death. Similar fatalities are reported from Berwick and Ladykirk.

A boiler accident (nature not stated) has occurred on board the steam sloop Pelican, at Callao, causing the death of three stokers and injuries to two others.

The Common Pleas Judges, on Saturday, refused a rule for a new trial in the cause of "Phillips v. London and South-Western Railway Company," in which a verdict for the plaintiff with £16,000 damages had been given.

Mr. Thomas Brennan, one of the secretaries to the Irish National Land League, was arrested on Friday at Dublin upon a charge of seditious language at the [illegible] meeting, on the 22nd ult. He has since been committed for trial, but liberated on bail.

A land meeting was held on Sunday at Castlerea at which Mr. Parnell, M. P., was the chief speaker. The presence of the Government shorthand writers, under [illegible] excited considerable uproar, and some "breaches of [illegible]" [illegible]. Ultimately, resolutions [illegible] were adopted.

Money has been in [illegible] better request during the past week and rates have become somewhat harder [illegible] a decline, which [illegible] purely speculative. Consols closed yesterday at 97⅞ sellers.

OBITUARY.—The Duke of Portland; Viscount Chetwynd; Sir Wm. Boxall, R.A., F.R.S.; Col. A. H. Hilliard, Ben. Ret.; Sir E. R. Borough; G. H. Vaner, late M.P.; Capt. J. C[illegible], late 32nd Regt., a Waterloo survivor; Maj.-Gen. C. J. Barton, Bo. (Art.) Ret.

Telegraphic news has been received from Cape Town to November 15. The English and loyal Dutch residents in the Transvaal had held a meeting at Pretoria, and passed resolutions expressing satisfaction with the annexation of the colony to the British rule. Sir G. Wolseley was continuing his preparations for attacking Secocoeni.

A council, under the presidency of the Emperor Alexander, was held on Tuesday at St. Petersburg, when grave questions of internal and foreign policy were expected to be discussed. Prince Gortschakoff has resumed the direction of the Foreign Office. The usual St. George's parade of troops was held on Monday at St. Petersburg, when the Emperor made a speech, eulogising the conduct of the troops in the last war. At the banquet in the evening the Czar proposed the health of the German Emperor, as the oldest Knight of the Order of St. George.

The French Ministerial crisis remains unsolved, although it is believed that M. Le Royer has definitively resigned. The weather continues to be extraordinarily severe in Paris. Wheeled traffic is almost entirely suspended in consequence of the depth of fallen snow.

The negotiations between Prince Bismarck and the Vatican are believed to have failed in effecting a mutual arrangement, and it is stated that as a consequence the Centre party in the Chamber has determined to oppose the Government Bill for the transfer of the railways to the State.

The Prince of Bulgaria has dissolved the Assembly, and a new Ministry, under the presidency of Bishop Clement, has been appointed.

A Montenegrin detachment at Velika has been attacked by a large body of Albanians, who, after some severe fighting, were defeated.

The Ministerial crisis at Madrid has terminated in the formation of a new Cabinet under Senor Canovas, but at the sitting of Congress on Wednesday a very hostile feeling was manifested.

The weather in Spain has been very severe, and the French mails have been greatly delayed by the railways being blocked with snow.

The relations between Egypt and Abyssinia are very unsatisfactory, and it is believed at Cairo that King Johannes is determined to attack the Egyptian troops. Colonel Gordon returned to Massowah.

Great efforts are being made by the Irish sympathizers in the United States to offer Mr. Parnell, M.P., a cordial reception on his arrival at New York. Many meetings have been held to express sympathy with the Irish land movement, but the general tendency of American opinion is that their action should be confined to sending relief for the distress in Ireland.

Later news from Buenos Ayres states that the Chilians were continuing their advance, and that the fortifications around Callao were being strengthened.

The Bill for a reform of a Constitution of Victoria has been passed by the Legislative Chamber at Melbourne, but it is disputed whether the majority obtained is legally adequate for its passing.

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many of your readers will be glad to see from your report of yesterday's Town Council meeting, that the Municipal Commissioner has at length done Mr. Walton the justice of stating publicly that there has never been the slightest ground of suspicion against him either as a man of honour or as an engineer.

For weeks past rumours have been bubbled about the bazaar to the effect that excess payments had been made to the contractors of, say, ¾ of a lakh of rupees, of which the Engineer had doubtless received, say, a half share! So it really was time for Mr. Grant to state his opinion openly.

As far as I have been able to ascertain the questions in dispute may be gathered into a nutshell, and might have been satisfactorily settled in a day between Mr. Grant and Mr. Walton without prolonging the agony by a reference to the Consulting Engineer.

There are other rumours afloat. Some to the effect that Mr. Forde has been carrying on his investigations in a manner which is considered *most strange* by professional men, and it is thought that Mr. Grant would do wisely not to promote ill feeling by authorising the interference of the Consulting Engineer in matters of purely executive detail.

Other rumours there are which say that, while the Consulting Engineer has been busy pulling down the reservoir, the contractors have been making measurements for their own satisfaction and are in a position to show that in place of the *excess payments* they have received *deficient measurements* to the tune of fifteen thousand rupees.

Another rumour states that H. E. the Governor is of opinion that as "the officer in whom is vested the sole executive power for all purposes under the Act," *i. e.*, the Commissioner, would do wisely to settle these matters of detail on his own responsibility, and surely the sooner the better.

Bombay, Dec. 31. MARKET CORNER.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

FROM to-day commences a new era in the trade of Bombay. Hitherto, with the exception of the very limited area of the dock at Colaba, which owes its existence to the enterprise of a private firm, Messrs. Sassoon and Co., and which was only lately acquired by Government in connection with the project for vesting the whole foreshore in the Port Trust, Bombay has been altogether without wet dock accommodation, and vessels have been left to load and discharge their cargoes, through fair weather and foul, while lying out in the open harbour, the goods being conveyed to and from the shore in boats. This system is attended with many manifest disadvantages, if not to the owners and masters of ships, then certainly to shippers and receivers of goods, much more expeditious dispatch and far greater security for merchandise being attendant on the performance of the work of loading or discharging alongside a dock quay. The want of the port in this respect attracted attention as early as 1855, when the Honourable Mr. Malet, then a member of the local Legislative Council, proposed that a line of wet docks should be constructed along the harbour foreshore. There was much diversity of opinion, however, on the subject, and no very active effort was made towards carrying out the proposal till eleven years later, when Mr. Russell Aitken, then Executive Engineer to the Municipality, and Mr. Arthur Crawford, who at that time held the office of Municipal Commissioner, persistently urged on the attention of Government and the public the necessity of providing the growing trade of the port with increased facilities for landing and shipping goods. The question was taken up and discussed by the Chamber of Commerce, and a committee was appointed by Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's Government in 1867 to inquire into the matter; but neither Chamber nor Committee was able to come to a decision. The difficulty in the way was a financial one, it being considered on some hands doubtful whether the shipping and mercantile interests would use the docks in sufficient numbers to pay interest on loans, without charging higher rates than were paid under the bandar boat system for the transit from ship to shore. The first real step towards giving wet dock accommodation to Bombay was taken by the Government of Sir Philip Wodehouse, in the purchase of the Elphinstone Estate, negotiations for which had been entered upon under the régime of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, the idea being to establish a Port Trust and construct a line of wet docks extending almost without a break from the Fort to Mazagon. The Port Trust was formed in 1873, and Government soon afterwards sanctioned the construction of the Prince's Dock on the site it now occupies, upon plans prepared by Mr. Thos. Ormiston, Engineer to the Trust.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the dock was performed by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on the 11th November, 1875, at which time those who were present will remember a large portion of the present site of the dock was occupied by a shallow basin which was used by small country craft. The contract for constructing the walls of the dock was entrusted to Messrs. Glover and Co. who set to work directly after the initial ceremony to bund out the waters of the harbour prior to getting in the foundations. Immense quantities of stones and earth were thrown across the mouth of the basin, with the result that in a short time a substantial bank was raised, and the basin was converted into a big pond. Then a cutting was made in the centre of the bund, and a sluice was inserted, which was kept closed at high tide, but through which the water from the lake was allowed to flow out into the harbour when the tide was low. This was a most anxious time for Mr. Glover, who greatly feared that his sluice would give way before the pressure of the water from outside every time the tide rose; but his incessant watchings and active care were rewarded by the success of his plan, and gradually the area of the pond was drained so far dry that the work of coffer-damming to get in the foundations of the sea walls could be undertaken with comparative ease. Water continued to find its way in by percolation through the bund, and from the basin on either side, but it was kept under by the constant working of several powerful pumps, which Mr. Glover had fixed at required points. It is to Mr. Glover's success in this respect that we owe the fact of the dock having been completed in so short a time. The estimated period to be occupied by the construction of the dock was six years, but this was arrived at in view of the anticipation that the dock would have to be deepened to the required depth by dredging. When it was found to be dry that the deepening could be effected by excavation, Messrs. Glover tendered for a contract for carrying out that work and obtained, in addition to the contract for constructing the walls of the dock which alone had been originally entrusted to them. The coffer-damming, having been once commenced, progressed rapidly, being carried out in short lengths, and the foundations built in one length before another was opened. Thus the coffer-damming and the masonry work went on simultaneously. Operations were commenced on the south side, at the east corner, and the work was carried towards the west. When the south-west corner was reached and the foundations were got in, the Honourable Mr. Gibbs, late Senior Member of Council, attended one day, and formally deposited the foundation stone which had been temporarily laid by the Prince of Wales some months before in the place (low down and in the centre of the dock wall) which was designed from the first to be its permanent resting place. When the work of constructing the walls had got well under weigh, Mr. Glover commenced the excavation, to facilitate which he adopted a very ingenious plan of operations. It had been decided that the material excavated from the dock should be used to extend the reclamation of Mody Bay, and should be carried to that place, about half a mile distant, by rail. The idea occurred to Mr. Glover that he might as well employ steam power, trucks, and lines to facilitate the excavation, as well as to move the material excavated. He therefore used lines to be laid on a gradient of 1 in 15 from the south-west corner to the bottom of the dock and from that point rails were run to different parts as the work of excavation progressed. The material was loaded on trucks which were propelled by locomotives to the foot of the incline; they were drawn up, ten or twelve truck loads at a time by a powerful stationary engine, and were sent on by fresh locomotives to Mody Bay. By this means the excavation made rapid strides, and soon the whole of the west side of the dock was deepened to the required level; but then rock was found, and in the north-east and east portions a large amount of blasting had to be done. The progress of the masonry work, also, was interfered with by an unexpected difficulty, having to be delayed because of the indecision of the Port Trustees on the question of what position the entrance was to occupy—whether it should be in the straight portion of the sea wall or in the angle at the south-west corner. The last named position was finally adopted, and Messrs. Glover and Co. pushed on the work with vigour and completed it well within the contract time.

His Excellency Sir Richard Temple put the finishing stroke to the work of constructing the dock proper on the 12th April last when he laid the last stone of the walls and let in the water from the harbour through a small sluice in the gate; but the dock was not then ready for practical use. The channel [illegible] in the [illegible] to be [illegible] carrying out of his process a quantity of rock was found, close to the entrance, which had to be removed by blasting. In consequence of this, the ceremony of opening the dock, which it had been expected would take place soon after the last monsoon, had to be postponed, and it will be performed to-day, when the Governor's yacht May Frere, with His Excellency the Governor on board, will pilot the way through the gates in front of the P. & O. steamer Cathay, the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kandalla, Pachumba, and Chanda, the Indian Government steamer Dalhousie, the sailing ship Lady Cairns, which will be moored alongside the dock quays.

The dock is 1,460 ft. long by 1,000 ft. wide, and has a water area of 30 acres, and a quay space including a jetty 400 ft. long by 240 ft. wide on the north side, capable of accommodating 30 vessels of large size. There are two entrances, each 60 ft. wide, and each fitted with a single pair of gates. There is ample wharfage room, and the shed [illegible] tion is of a liberal and very superior description. The dock walls, which are 17 feet thick at the bottom, are of rouble masonry, with facing of small ashler and large binders. There is [illegible] particularly strong work in connection with the entrances (which are of granite brought out ready dressed from Cornwall, and some blocks used in the construction of which weigh [illegible] tons each,) and in the foundation of the jetty [illegible] crane which stands on the jetty [illegible] the 100 ton crane, there are [illegible] cranes for working [illegible] is of the most solid and enduring [illegible] greatest care was exercised [illegible] preparation of materials [illegible] to mortar, or cement [illegible] supervision was [illegible] the dock presents [illegible] kind as we [illegible] finest dock and harbour [illegible]

As stated above, [illegible] Thomas Ormiston, [illegible] Bombay Port Trust [illegible] Mr. George E. Orm[illegible] zealous assistant [illegible] formerly connected [illegible] bour works in England.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 31, 5 P. M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8⅛ d., received 2 per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 40 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52 7-16d. per ounce, firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 78; Four-and-a-half ditto, 85⅞.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FLIGHT OF YAKUB KHAN'S SON.

JALLALABAD, Dec. 29.

Tahir Khan, son of Mahomed Sharif Khan, who is at present residing at Dehra Dun, is reported to have taken away with him Musa Khan, Yakub Khan's son. They are supposed to have fled to Wardak, where troops have been sent in pursuit.

Yakub Khan's wife and mother, who have been most virulent in inciting the tribes to attack us, are now in custody. It is believed that they are contemplating flight.

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS TO GUARD THE LINE FROM JALLALABAD TO KABUL.

JALLALABAD, Dec. 31.

General Bright's division takes the post line of communications as far as Lataband.

Colonel Norman, with seven days' supplies, takes the 24th Punjab Infantry, two guns, and some Cavalry, to Lataband. Half a battalion of the 45th Sikhs and a troop of the 10th Lancers occupy Seh Baba. The troops at Jagdalak will be one company of the 51st Infantry, half a battalion of the 45th Sikhs, and two guns. A squadron of the 10th Lancers, two guns, two companies Sappers, and details of the 1st Brigade will hold Jagdalak Kotal. Three companies each of the 51st Foot, and the 22nd Punjab Infantry, with some guns, will be stationed at Pezwan, while the remainder of the 51st, two companies of the 12th Foot, and the remainder of the 22nd Punjab Infantry, with some guns will hold Gandamak.

These movements will be carried out at once.

Colonel Norman commands from Seh Baba to Lataband. Colonel Acton from Pezwan to Jagdalak.

Troops from Kabul will hold Batkhak.

150 men of the 22nd Punjab Infantry have started for Jagdalak with ammunition.

The city of Kabul and the surrounding country are quiet. Shops are being again opened, and supplies are expected to be brought in soon.

A reconnoitring party went out from here on the 27th to ascertain if there is a practicable road through the Daranta gorge into the Lughman valley. The route is difficult, but the obstacles are not insurmountable. No opposition was offered.

A force left this place for Barikab to-day under Colonel Mackenzie to visit a cluster of villages five miles from Barikab, which are supposed to have sheltered the marauders who attacked the Jezailchi post at Aliboghan on the night of the 24th.

Information just received from Gandamak states that heavy firing had been heard in the direction of Jagdalak.

The sudden death is reported of Lieut. Rice, Royal Engineers, at Kohat on the 23rd.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

The following gentlemen have been nominated Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire:—Attaw Singh Sirdar, Dr. A. C. Burnell, Dr. W. R. Cornish, Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, Major General Sir Henry Daly, Pundit Lahwara Chandra Vidja Sajara, Father Lafont, Mr. S. P. W. V. Luke, Mr. C. J. Lyall, Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, Hon'ble Mir Humayon Jah Bahadur, Mr. De Nanquette, Mr. T. Ormiston, Mr. C. E. Pitman, Lieut. General Sir F. Roberts, Pundit Sarup Navain, Kazi Shahabudin, Mr. G. Sibley, Sourindo Mohun Tagore and Mr. Ronald Thomson.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 30.

An attempt was made to-day to assassinate their Majesties the King and Queen of Spain who were fired at by a waiter named Gonzalez at the entrance to the Royal Palace here. Fortunately neither of their Majesties were injured by the shot. The would-be assassin, who is a Galician by birth, has been arrested.

EMBASSY FROM MERV.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram stating that the Khan of Merv has despatched an Embassy to the British head-quarters in Afghanistan, and that the Embassy will proceed thence to the Viceroy of India.

THE TAY BRIDGE ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Divers who have been at work at the scene of the Tay Bridge accident have found one of the railway carriages, but no bodies.

CENTRAL ASIAN NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Neik Mahomet, brother to Shere (? Shere Ali), with the Ulema Hussein Khan from Kabul, arrived at Tashkend on the 23rd November, soliciting Russian hospitality. Abdool Rahman has fled across the frontier.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, Dec. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ghyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quieter. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5⅞
The Manchester market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-1½
8½ lbs. do	7-1½
40's Mule Twist	0-11
3 per cent. Consols for account	97½
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	115
Bar Silver	52 7-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Departure.—Athens.

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8½ to 9-32d. per Rupee	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8 7-16d.	„
Credits 3 „ „	1s. 8 9-16d.	„
Documents 3 „ „	1s. 8¾d.	„

TO-DAY being the anniversary of the proclamation of the assumption of the title of Empress of India by Her Majesty the Queen, the troops in the garrison will parade in review order on the oval in front of the Secretariat, and will be formed up at 6-45 a. m. in line facing west at open order with twelve paces interval between battalions:—Royal Artillery on the right, 7th Royal Fusiliers, the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, 9th Bombay N. I., 21st Bombay N.I., the detachment 8th Regt. N. I. will augment the 21st N. I. The 9th N. I will furnish points and colours. An Imperial salute of 31 guns will be fired from the saluting battery on the occasion.

HIS EXCELLENCY General Warre, Commander-in-Chief, who left on a tour of inspection on the 15th November last, returned to Bombay yesterday morning by the G. I. P. Railway from Nasirabad *via* Mhow. His Excellency was accompanied by General Brooke, Adjutant General, General Burrows, Quarter-Master General, Colonel Cox, R. E., Military Secretary, and Captain Spencer, Aide-de-Camp. The train arrived at 10 a. m. at the Byculla station, where Colonel Dawson, Commanding the Garrison during the absence of General Aitchison, Major Adam, Assistant-Quarter Master General, Captain Cooke-Collis, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, and others were present to receive His Excellency and party. No guard of honour was in attendance, but a salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery on the occasion.

SIR R. TEMPLE will leave Byculla station to-morrow (Friday) by the morning train for Igatpuri, to attend a dinner at the G.I.P. Volunteers' Camp of Exercise, and will return the same night, His Excellency's carriage being attached to a luggage train which leaves Igatpuri for Bombay at 11-5 p. m.

A CALCUTTA paper notes, with reference to the proposed bill authorizing the imposition of a licence tax on trades and professions, "it is rumoured that the member of the Board of Revenue in charge has, in a recent communication to the local Government, suggested that besides being charged on trades, professions, and the salaries of employés, the tax should also be levied on incomes arising from Government securities; but the Lieutenant-Governor has not approved of the suggestion, and is not likely to recommend it to the Government of India."

ON December 16th, a convoy of 100 camels carrying the stock-in-trade of a Hindustani merchant bound for Kabul, was looted by a band of 700 men close to Jagdalak Kotal. The property stolen was valued at Rs. 40,000.

OUR Lahore contemporary considers it lucky that the troops which were under orders to return to India from Burma had not already set out before the fighting at Sherpur. Had they done so, he thinks, the insane king would, to a certainty, have given fresh indications of the arrogance which led to the withdrawal of our Resident from Mandalay. This force contains one English and four or five native regiments, in addition to the ordinary garrison of British Burma.

THE Lahore paper believes that the responsible authorities in the Punjab are fairly confident of maintaining the Khyber tribes orderly, if, as may be hoped, the agitation in Kabul is shortly suppressed.

WE regret to learn that Lieutenant C. J. Bond, H. M.'s 92nd Regiment, has died at Chunar of typhoid fever.

THE Calcutta Volunteers offer prizes aggregating Rs. 1,000 to be shot for, under conditions so drawn up as to offer the fewest restrictions compatible with the attainment of the object of the promoters, a clear field and no favour. The prizes are worth shooting for, the conditions are easy to comply with, and it is hoped that all competent riflemen will feel it their duty to take part in the contest. The prospectus will be found in another column.

A CALCUTTA paper announces the death of the Maharaja of Kishnagarh. He is said to have been a man of high character and an able administrator.

IT is rumoured in Madras that Mr. J. D. Gordon, Chief Commissioner of Maisur, is to be made a K. C. S. I.

THE summary of the reports on the weather and crops in the North-Western Provinces for the week ended the 24th December says:—"Prospects generally good."

DR. BIRDWOOD's strictures do not appear to have depreciated the value of Punjab Jail manufactured carpets in the home market. We see it stated that Messrs. Maple and Co., the well-known London furnishing house, have ordered no less than half a lakh of rupees worth of carpets from the Lahore Central Jail.

THE Martiniere College, Lucknow, maintains its high rank among Indian schools. There has been a slight falling off in the attendance—199 boys' names being on the books last month as against 202 in the preceding year—but this is because of a number of boys having obtained such employment as made it worth their while to leave. The Martiniere pupils took high places at the Thomason College, Calcutta University, subordinate medical, and other examinations held during the year. Mr James Toozs headed the list of candidates for admission to the first department, Thomason College. Former students also have added to the reputation of the institution abroad—Mr. Joseph Adie, for example, having lately won the first Gilchrist scholarship, and taken honours in the medical school of University College, London.

THE case still continues in the Moar Country, and the outbreak is likely to furnish matter for a question in the home Parliament. The *Straits Times* received yesterday states:—We have reason to believe that Mr. A. M. Sullivan,—the eloquent member for Louth,—as Mr. Gladstone once styled him in the House of Commons,—will, when the House meets in February, ask for Sir Stafford Northcote to name a government night for what he can bring forward the whole of the history of the Moar State and the unjust English interference in its affairs in commanding the other people. Mr. Sullivan has invited information on the subject from Singapore, and this, we need scarcely say, will be freely afforded him in due time. Either Mr. Fawcett or Mr. Plimsoll will second Mr. Sullivan's motion, which will be supported by Mr. Justin McCarthy, the member for Longford, and who is on the Editorial staff of the *Daily News*, so that once for all the people of Moar will have a fair hearing. We are pleased, indeed, that such prominent members of Parliament have given this subject region a thought and we hope their standard of the affairs of this Colony and the Malay States will be persevered in.

THE Loochooan difficulty between China and Japan is not settled yet, but war is regarded as a very improbable contingency. The *Japan Gazette* of the 3rd writes:—Neither China nor Japan is able to go to war; neither has a fleet, nor transport service, nor military means to carry on any but purely defensive warlike operations. Japan cannot attack China, because of the transport service required, and it is a question whether the Japanese fleet in its totality is more than able to cope with the four Chinese squadrons. There is no reserve or surplusage for purposes of convoy, or for protecting landing places for troops. China is just as feeble for offence as Japan is, and the Chinese land forces are without tactical organization, or commissariat, or medical, or scientific services.

A JAPANESE native paper, the *Fuso Shinsi*, states that one of the last acts of Sir Harry Parkes, as H. B. M.'s Minister in Japan, was to propose that that country should pay tribute to Great Britain, in return for which we should protect Japan against all comers, and become responsible for the national liabilities. This revelation is surprising, and not very credible.

THE shipowners interested in the trade between England and China and Japan have entered into a combination, with a view to regulating freights in their own interests. The *Japan Gazette* writes that the combination is "illegitimate in conception and foolish in design. Any attempt to engross, as freights to be fixed solely by shipowners without reference to the needs of merchants, the whole of the carrying trade between Great Britain and China and Japan, must inevitably fail. The scheme contains within itself the seeds of dissolution. Its framers are apparently oblivious to the fact that shipowners are the servants not the masters of the persons whose goods they undertake to carry for reward and it is quite clear that if they persist in the course of dictation to their employers recently initiated, they will speedily find themselves dismissed from the service and supplanted by others whose engagements will not be disliked by the subsequent penitent submission of the discharged carriers. The public do it, however, affect to ignore the great loss and inconvenience which may presently fall upon them in consequence of this combination of shipowners, and forty-nine well known shipping firms have, by circular, called a meeting for the purpose of concerting some system for their own protection."

A CEYLON paper of the 20th December states:—To date our exports of coffee amount to 81,854 cwts. as against 103,717 cwts. at the same period last year. A considerable quantity of ready coffee is delayed in Colombo godowns owing to the unusual scarcity of tonnage.

NAGA DISTURBANCES.

THE following telegrams appeared in the *Englishman*:—

ZAMBA STOCKADE, THRO' GOLAGHAT, DEC. 26.

Captain Abbott, with a party of the 42nd, chiefly Sikhs, proceeded yesterday morning from Piphima to look up the men of Cephama village burnt by us at the commencement of hostilities, and who have been harassing us at Piphima. Heavy firing was heard in the Cephama direction, result not known. A force of 900 men of the 42nd and 44th will garrison the hills for sometime. The head-quarters moved to Kohima on the 21st. The head-quarters of the 42nd are ordered from Shillong. The weather is magnificent and cold at the higher posts.

ZAMBA STOCKADE, THRO' GOLAGHAT, DEC. 27.

Captain Abbott's party returned to Piphima yesterday, having burnt Saloji's temporary village and interrupted their "Pooja." The Nagas fired at long distances. There were no casualties on our side.

THE BARODA FESTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Dec. 30.

As far as the East is from the West so far do they of this country differ in their ways from Europeans. They come into the world differently, they go out of it differently, and from end to end of their days on earth they eat, sit, sleep, walk and behave differently. It is, therefore, no easy matter to reconcile European with Native wishes even in the matter of festivities. Nevertheless yesterday and to-day and the day before the Gaikwar's Government did their best to amuse all in Baroda of both nationalities. The People's *Fête* in the Public Gardens was for the people, so mainly was the Agricultural Show which commenced yesterday and will not close till to-morrow. The soldiers' sports were designed to give pleasure to the rank and file of the battery stationed there, the detachment of H. M. 66th and the 20th N. I. For the European guests there was a little dance in the Guest House before dinner—a pleasant way of passing the dullest time in the day which, it is hoped, will be kept up till these festivities do come to an end. And after dinner Mr. Roberts, the Billiard-player, displayed his cunning. So far till twelve at night, and in the early morning, those who could, met on the race-course to see the Races.

I do not mean to say that the Races were exclusively for Europeans, or the Agricultural Show wholly for the Natives. On the contrary, the Show was a Western "notion" put before the Eastern folk. It was a genuine attempt to do this, and, even supposing that it did not result in a "Grand International," I boldly congratulate Major Nutt and the officers of the State, who have long been preparing for the Exhibition, on the satisfactory result of their labours.

The Show began at ten yesterday, but when I attempted to make my way into the Nawab's Garden, where it was held, I saw that my anxiety to see all and report all had led me among a confused crowd of horses, bullocks, camels, asses, plants, ploughs, and policemen. At two, again, the garden was in a sense closed, and Her Highness Jamnabai Saheb, attended by some other ladies of rank, walked leisurely through the place. At half past three the Gaikwar, the Raja of Savantvadi, the Minister, and a great crowd of all ranks and conditions flooded the tents or spread over the walks, so again I restrained myself, and took my turn a little later.

A card was given me with an admirably designed plan of the whole Show, so that there was no difficulty in finding where the poultry lodged or where the ponies and sheep pens were. First, an arch with a picture on it of a man driving a horse and plough and over it the words "God speed the plough." Then a tent full of machinery, a dozen different kinds of ploughs, an English harrow, a harrowing and seed-sowing machine, diminutive specimens of every kind of agricultural tool used in Gujarat, dodges for pumping up water,—but I must not go through the list. The fact is that there was no list of the Show, I suppose there was not time to draw one up, but I felt the want of it and myself almost drew one up in one corner of the first tent when it struck me there might be more to see beyond.

A tent rather poorly supplied with plants, which as yet are rare in Baroda though a good time is evidently coming for the gardeners. A tent with specimens in it of all kinds of produce, seeds, fairly classified, cotton and tobacco in different stages of progress. Here Major Nutt's fine broad-leafed American tobacco plant, there a Cabbage [illegible] "Bright" Bhavnagar orange, the plantain cluster of green and yellow fruit [illegible] on [illegible] some fine specimens of which were exhibited by Mr. Gupte, whose name is purposely recorded that due acknowledgment may be made to the zeal and ability of this gentleman in all matters connected with this Show.

Further on rows of trees, under which stood the horses. Unfortunately, of the three hundred horses said to have been collected, I saw first Redda, the breeding stallion sent to Baroda by the Thakor of Bhavnagar. The other animals suffered by comparison, for Redda has such a breadth of forehead, depth of jowl, brightness of eye, slope of shoulder, strength of quarters, in short, such a multitude of beauties, that all other horses seemed poor beasts near him. The Thakor has, it appears, been most kind in sending contributions to the Show, for, of a certainty, Redda and his offspring, together with the monster buffs in another part of the garden, have done enough by themselves to rescue the Show from insignificance. Those ante-deluvian buffaloes; I stood and laughed at the Natives who came there in crowds with open eyes and open mouths to gaze on the huge specimens of their beloved beasts. Perhaps some of them felt secretly inclined just to do them a little *puja* on the sly, I cannot tell, but in this country admiration begets awe, and awe worship of a sort.

It is no use criticising too severely, but there were too many horses; there was a yellow village cat who was brought there by his astute owner to get three days' feed gratis; there was a strange white horse over whom some one had emptied a gigantic ink-pot, at least the colours cannot be explained by any other surmise; there was a beast whose back was so hollow that the existence of a belly of some sort could not be credited. These and other horses might have been excluded. Again, in the matter of asses, I had hoped for something better from Major Nutt. The cows were rather few, though some from the Gheer were there, and one of English or mixed breed. But I do not wish to dwell on shortcomings to-day. On the whole, the Show was a good one, and I end as I began by congratulating those who have worked so hard on their success, and most of all that old hand in getting up such exhibitions, the Assistant to the Agent Governor-General.

After the dance and such a dinner as the Guest House may be proud to give day after day to over eighty guests, some of us went to see the match between Major Mant and Mr. Roberts. Was it designed that our jaded mind should be worked upon again at midnight? Major Mant stood 997 when the Champion played out his thousand. The interest in the game was very great except in the case of one gentleman who had come a great distance, as I hear, to see this very match. Nature, however, was too much for him, and the end of the match found him snoring on a sofa in the Maharaja's School; but he was then discovered and did *not* remain all night in the empty hall as some report.

To day the Races were very good. In a handicap for ponies, from which Modesty withdrew, having been greatly over-weighted, Modesty's old tonga companion, Pioneer, won well. The only incident in the race or before it was the length of time Katie Lee took getting to the post, the lively young woman first insisting on going through a whole programme of dances.

For the Gujarat Stakes Mr. Paul, Desert Born, Duchess, Mistake, Souhathie, Syeed, and Vesper entered. The fortunate Major Crosbie won two races to-day. This one with Mistake, a handsome horse and a good goer in the morning. Souhathie came in a good second, only just beating Syeed.

H. H. the Gaikwar's Cup, value Rs. 1,000, seemed scarcely worth the money, but Major Crosbie was pleased enough when he got it. His magnificent animal, Kohinoor, disposed easily of Leillee, who again beat Redoubt without trouble. When the races were over the Gaikwar presented the cup to the winner with words of congratulation, and the veteran's kindly answer of regret that Redoubt had not done himself justice owing to an accident, was good to hear.

There were also two hurdle races. Major Hogg on Sailor got over his last jump well before Mr. Dillon brought up his already tired Farewell to the hurdle. The effort was too great and down came horse and rider, though fortunately no serious injury marred the pleasure of the morning. Rejected, a slow beast but good in the steeplechase, came in second.

The second hurdle race was for ponies. For the third time Modesty allowed of no rival. Mr. Cotgrave in his blue and white came skimming round the corner a long way ahead of the rest on Mr. Sidley's little beauty. Behind came Donald and then the others—Chorister, Katie Lee, and Lucifer. Begum alone had thrown her rider at the very first jump.

The second day of the meeting is over, there remain the steeple chases, and I shall be well pleased if they too go off as satisfactorily as all has gone hitherto.

BOMBAY.

THE Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play to-day at the opening of the Prince's Dock.

THE TULSI LAKE.—The height of water in the Tulsi Lake up to 6 a. m. of Sunday, the 28th ultimo, was 36·44.

THE ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER ASSIRIA.—The following is the list of passengers by the Italian mail steamer Assiria, Captain Rocco, sailing this morning at 10 o'clock:—For Genoa—Mr. T. Von Goldstein, two Masters Goldstein, Major Brown, Rev. Fr. Ragusa, Sigr. M. Bava. For Suez—Mr. W. Nicolls and 2 deck passengers. For Aden—Mr. Thos. Rendell and 8 deck passengers.

CRICKET.—A cricket match will be played on the parade ground to-day between the elevens of the "Albert Cricket Club" and those of the "Bombay Gymnasium Cricket Club;" the play commencing at 8 a. m. sharp.—The annual X'mas prize match between the Elphinstone College Cricket Club and the Elphinstone High School second eleven came off on Saturday last. After the conclusion of the play, which ended in favour of the school eleven by an innings and 78 runs, Mr. Cama made a speech to the Parsi youths assembled, and presented bats and balls to the best players on both sides, and a purse of Rs. 25 to the winning party. After the distribution of prizes and nosegays to the visitors amidst cheers for the health and prosperity of the donor and the chairman (Mr. Cama), the multitude dispersed at about 5-30 p.m.

VAGRANTS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Alexander Kelley, John Mullins, William Jacobbe, Thomas Douglas, and Richard Redmond were declared vagrants, and were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

A SEAMAN DESERTER.—Mr. Constable Ziller yesterday received a reward of Rs. 12 for arresting a seaman deserter, named John Ball, of H. M.'s ship Vulture.

POOR-BOX.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges, with thanks, receipt of Rs. 50 from Messrs. Brooks and Co. and Rs. 10 from "A Friend," for the poor-box of the Fort Police Court.

ASSAULT.—Joseph Basset, a European, described as a moulder, was yesterday fined Rs. 30 by Mr. W. Webb for voluntarily causing hurt to Ramcrishna Shadhur. Rs. 15 of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Ameeroodeen Jaffer residing at Scoter Chawl, reported to the police yesterday that his house had been broken into and a small box containing money and valuable securities, stolen. The box was subsequently found, broken open, in a dust-bin at Khara Talav. The money was missing, but the papers and other valuable securities were found untouched.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Abdoola Mahomed was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of attempting to extort money to procure liquor, by putting Rayab, woman, in fear of injury. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.—Mahadoo Balloo, for stealing a quantity of rice, valued 5 annas, belonging to Buddoo Jewa, was sentenced by the same magistrate to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFTS.—Buldew Bojenath, a Purdasee shopkeeper, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to six months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing Rs. 55-12 in cash, belonging to Gujadhur Bassey.—Pedro Fernand, a Goanese servant, for stealing two coral necklaces, valued at Rs. 7, was sentenced by the same magistrate to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—James Bowler, a European, was also yesterday convicted of stealing a coat, value Rs. 10, and a currency note for Rs. 5, belonging to Mr. J. T. T. Brown, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE AFFRAY BETWEEN THE SOLDIERS AND THE NATIVES.—It must be in the recollection of our readers that an affray took place sometime since between two soldiers of H. M.'s 78th Highlanders stationed at the Wanowri barracks and some natives on the road from the Cavalry lines to the village of Moondwah on the afternoon of Sunday, the 23rd November last. Both of the soldiers were handled rather roughly by the natives who caused grievous hurt to Private John Eaton. The Havaildar police placed before Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, the following persons implicated in the affray—viz., Girtharee bin Ballaram, Kalloo bin Girtharee, Tukajee bin Luxumon Kristna bin Hatarba, Sukaram bin Ramdass and Kairoo bin Mulharie, all of whom were found guilty on Tuesday under sections 325 and 147 of the Indian Penal Code for rioting and voluntarily causing grievous hurt. Accused Girtharee has been sentenced to two years' *simple* imprisonment, and all the other accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment for "voluntarily causing grievous hurt," and for rioting the whole of the accused have been fined in the sum of rupees one hundred each, in default to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Deccan Herald*.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The increase in weight of goods traffic on the G. I. P. Railway for the week ending 20th December, 1879, was 18,594 maunds, and the decrease in money Rs. 20,246. The quantities carried and the earnings compare with 1878 as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 20th Dec., 1879.	Week ending 21st Dec., 1878.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON— Weight	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Amount	Rs. 89,892	Rs. 13,658	Rs. 56,234	
WHEAT— Weight	Mds [illegible]	Mds 11,528	Mds [illegible]	
Amount	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. 5,963	Rs. [illegible]	...
GRAIN AND SEED— Weight	Mds 1,36,[illegible]	Mds 281,17[illegible]	...	...
Amount	Rs. 87,161	Rs. 1[illegible]	...	...
[illegible] Weight	Mds 8,723	...}	...	...
Amount	Rs. 2,486	...}	...	...
TWIST— Weight	Mds 50,142	...} *	...	Mds 27,298
Amount	Rs. 27,971	...}	...	Rs. 33,900
[illegible] Weight	Mds 7,488	...}	...	...
Amount	Rs. 2,909	...}	...	...
[illegible] Weight	Mds 7,954	...} †	...	...
Amount	Rs. 5,360	...}	...	...
SALT— Weight	Mds 50,662	Mds 42,490	Mds 8,172	...
Amount	Rs. 22,169	Rs. 22,741	...	Rs. 572
OPIUM— Weight	Mds 4,446	Mds. 1,378	Mds 3,068	..
Amount	Rs. 10,817	Rs. 4,743	Rs. 6,074	..
P. GOODS AND TWISTS— Weight	Mds 19,110	Mds 14,862	Mds 4,248	...
Amount	Rs 27,466	Rs. 21,754	Rs. 5,712	..
GENERAL GOODS— Weight	Mds 2,15,309	Mds 2,24,104	Mds 1,159	..
Amount	Rs. 1,23,994	Rs. 1,58,535		Rs. 23,181
TOTAL— Weight	Mds 6,08,128	Mds 5,89,534	Mds 18,594	...
Amount	Rs. 3,61,971	Rs. 3,82,217	...	Rs. 20,246

* Included last year in "Grain and Seed,"
† „ „ "General Goods."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE following is the list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations to be held on Tuesday next:—

I.—The following papers will be presented to the Council:—

1. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 987, dated 22nd September, 1879, returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bill to provide for Irrigation in the Bombay Presidency.
2. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. 3 of 1879 (a Bill to amend the Law relating to the Settlement of Villages held by Khots).
3. Petition from Ramchandra Mahadeo Gondhalekar and Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Khots of Dabhola, Taluka Dapoli, in the District of Ratnagiri, dated the 15th October, 1879, regarding the Khoti Settlement Bill.
4. Petitions from Ganesh Kashinath Joshi, Khot of Karajgaon, and 13 other Khots in the District of Ratnagiri, dated the 13th October and 27th November 1879, relating to ditto.
5. Petition from Nizam Ali Khan Najib Khan and other Khots of Mahad in the Kolaba District, dated the 24th October, 1879, regarding ditto.
6. Petition from Raghunath Venayek Pandit and others, Khots of Talpka Dapoli, in the District of Ratnagiri, dated the 14th November, 1879, regarding ditto.

II. Bill and Order of the day:—

1. Bill No. 3 of 1879. A Bill to amend the Law relating to the Settlement of Villages held by Khots.—Second Reading.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE COMPETITION.

THE following programme of prizes to be shot for by Volunteers throughout India, has been issued by the Calcutta Volunteer Corps:—

All Comers' Contest.—Open to all India. Prizes aggregating Rs. 1,000, presented by the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles. To be competed for on any day between the 26th and 31st January, 1880, both days inclusive.

CONDITIONS.

Distance	500 yards.
No. of shots	Fifteen.
Position	Any.
Rifle	Martini-Henry Government pattern.
Ammunition	Government.
Targets Scoring and Ties	As at Wimbledon N. R. A. meetings.
Sighting shots	Two on payment of annas eight each.
Entrance fee	Rs. 5.

Each competitor can enter three times on payment of the entrance fee each time, but can take only one prize. Competitors can fire at any range in India provided there are at least five *bona fide* competitors firing in the presence of each other. This condition applies equally to second and third entries. The firing must, in every case possible, be under the superintendence of an officer of the regular army, who must be present during the whole of the competition, and the scores must be certified by him. In a case when the assistance of an officer in the army cannot be obtained, the firing must be superintended by an officer of the Covenanted Civil Service or a Volunteer Officer who must also certify the scores. In every case a declaration from the officer superintending the shooting must be appended to the scores, to the effect that the conditions of the match have been strictly conformed to. The result of all meetings must be sent by registered letter to the Secretary, General Committee, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, on or before the 2nd February, 1880.

Prize.	Rs.
1st	500
2nd	200
3rd	100
4th	50
5th	25
6th to 15th	10 each.
16th to 20th	5

N. B.—Rules will be observed throughout the match, except where they may happen to vary with the above conditions.

THE FIGHTING NEAR JUGDALLAK.

JUGDALLAK FORT, December 18.

YESTERDAY morning at 9 o'clock Major Macnaughten proceeded to Jugdallak Kotal with a force of about one hundred and fifty men for the purpose of making a reconnaissance on the road towards Pezwan. The force consisted of one company of the 9th foot, one company of the 4th Goorkhas, and a troop of the 10th Bengal Lancers. On our arrival at the Kotal three miles distant from Jugdallack fort, we learnt that a strong force of Langar Kheyls had driven in the Goorkha picquet posted on a hill south-west of the Kotal and commanding the road, and that large numbers were on the sand hills three miles further to the west. Major Macnaughten obtained reinforcements from the Kotal, and at once proceeded to attack this party. We could plainly see the sand hills crowded with men, and had we been allowed the addition to our small force of two of the Hazara mountain guns, we should have been able to drive the enemy from their strongest position, which with our limited number we were not able to force. Driving a small party from the hill on which the picquet had been posted, Major Macnaughten brought his left line of skirmisher, round and changed his front to the right, making straight for the low-lying range of hills on which the enemy's advanced posts were extended. It was difficult to see this advanced line, every advantage being taken of cover by the Ghilzais, and our fire was in consequence limited. Not so that of our opposing friends, who fired away with an apparently reckless regard of distance. The road after leaving the Kotal descends into a nullah, and here it was that fire was first opened on us. Although at long range the bullets whistled unpleasantly near us, many going over our heads; our skirmishers forced the Ghilzais over three ridges, and in their most advanced line got within a distance of four hundred yards. The 4th Goorkhas occupied the left of the line, the sappers being in the centre, and the 9th regiment on the right, one half company of each extended, and the remainder with the cavalry in reserve. It was not possible to cover with this small line a greater extent than a quarter of a mile. The Goorkhas pressed forward on the left eagerly, and at first were a little wild in their fire. The 9th men were very steady, firing slowly and taking every advantage of the excellent cover afforded by the holly bushes and ridges on the sand hills. The line advanced in three successive rushes, the Ghilzais retreating towards the base of the high hill on which their main body was stationed, and which was about fourteen hundred yards from the nullah which we had left our reserve. As the enemy's skirmishers retired, the Ghilzai commander sent down reinforcements, and a heavy fire was kept up. At one time it was found that our right flank was in danger, as a rush was made in that direction from the main body on the hill, and line was at once prolonged to the right by the remaining half company of the 9th which pressed forward and checked by the rapid fire any further advance. From great numbers on the hill and the large extent of ground occupied, it was estimated that there must have been a force of over a thousand men against us. Some few of their leaders were on horseback and were seen waving their men on to the attack as we advanced. Their war cry "Allah-il-Allah!" was distinctly heard, but it seemed to be more generally indulged in when their backs were turned on us that movement being evidently the most popular among them. For about three hours fire was kept up, but it was not considered advisable to force the enemy's position with the small numbers at Major Macnaughten's disposal, so reluctantly we had to retire, our retreat being covered by a party of sappers and Goorkhas sent out from the Kotal for the purpose. On our return to the Kotal we got the news from Pezwan that Colonel Norman with three companies of the 24th Punjab Native infantry, detachments of 2nd Goorkhas and Sappers, and two mountain guns was proceeding towards the Kotal in the hope of effecting a junction with the force sent out from here. A small detachment under Major Thackeray accompanied by Captain Thacker marched to a village three miles south-west of the Kotal, and burnt it. This village belonged to some of the men of the Langer Kheyl Ghilzais. It was uninhabited and no one was seen in the neighbourhood. Macnaughten returned to camp shortly before dark, and was fired upon from the hills on the east. Troops had been sent out from the fort to crown the heights during our return march.

The men who have been so persistently worrying us from the hills opposite our camp since our arrival here last evening, plainly seen in large numbers evacuating their position and moving in the direction of the Kotal, and we fully expected an attack would be made there in force.

The night passed quietly, a few shots only being fired. The fort has been greatly improved and strengthened, and strong "abattis" have been placed outside the walls. The mountain guns are nightly laid on the plateau from which the enemy generally fires, but since the 15th instant, it has not been necessary to use them. This morning forty lancers, four hundred infantry, and two mountain guns, under command of Major Rowcroft, 4th Ghoorkhas, left the fort to escort a large number of baggage animals towards Pezwan Kotal, whither they will return on the 19th or 20th instant, with supplies for Jugdallak fort and Kotal. They were handed over three miles from the Kotal on the Pezwan road to Major Acton, of the 51st regiment, who had come out with an escort to meet them. Affairs at the Kotal had turned out as we expected when we saw Asmatoollah's force marching the evening previous in that direction. They had kept up a brisk fire into the camp from a high hill in close proximity, which had been lately used as a heliograph station, but they had done no harm beyond sending a few shots through some of the tents. Colonel Norman had arrived the evening before three miles from the Kotal, where he had expected to fall in with us, had bivouacked in the dry nullah for the night, attacking the same party, against whom we had been operating in the early morning. On our retreat the day previous the Ghilzais had come down from the hills and were close to the road firing upon a small party of the 10th, which under Lieutenant Onslow, had been despatched by Norman to the Kotal with news of his arrival.

When within half a mile of the Kotal this morning we were fired upon from the signal station, on which a very large number of men were seen collected. They had raised a standard and had posted detached parties on the hills round. The transport animals were halted under cover and the mountain guns under Captain Broadfoot came into action, firing five rounds of shrapnel and three of common shot at 1,600 yards range. The gunners made good practice, the shells bursting over the "sungars" were the detached parties were stationed. Asmatoollahs braves did not like it at all and many them in the "sungars" doubtless wished themselves back with their main body, who were quietly surveying the scene from a more elevated position without moving down to their assistance. Our left flanking party cleared the ground on that side of the pass, and passing the Kotal we arrived at the scene of yesterday's fight shortly after 10 o'clock a. m. We could hear Colonel Norman hard at it some two miles further on with his mountain guns, and seeing crowds of men in the same position occupied yesterday we commenced to shell them at once. The guns fired with 1,600 yards range at first, and finding them too much, at last hit off the distance with 1,200. As the Ghilzais were not nearly so bold as the day before we had very little to do, and after a couple of hours returned to the Kotal, where we perceived our friends still on the signal station. We saluted their pertinacity with a few rounds of shrapnel, which were received with wild gesticulations and loud cries of "Shabash!" and "Allah-il-Allah!" No casualties occurred during our march back to the fort, where we arrived at 4-30 p. m., being cordially welcomed by our brothers in arms there, on account of being the bearers of a mail with news up to the 13th instant. I must not omit to give details of Major Kinloch's and Lieutenant Straghan's reconnaissance yesterday.

The former marched toward Katis Sung with a troop of the 10th, and reached the village of Serobee, the inhabitants of which he found friendly. They had kept and protected our mail bags for Kabul unable, in the dangerous state of the road, to get them further. The bags were brought back to camp.

Lieutenant Straghan with 40 men of the 9th, reconnoitred the west bank of the Panidarra defile. Fired upon when two miles from Jugdallack by some 50 or 60 men, he returned the compliment with interest, and his assailants retired. Straghan sent for permission to burn their village from General Gough, and permission obtained, proceeded to do so effectually. He had a narrow escape from being shot, as rushing forward alone to set fire to an isolated hut, he received a volley from some of the inhabitants.

General Gough is certain to proceed to Kabul immediately reinforcements arrive for this post; most probably before this reaches you he will be on his march further. The village of Jugdallack, from which since our arrival we have obtained supplies in small quantities, but which have been most unwillingly parted with, now shows unmistakeable signs of hostility. It is to be hoped that the fertile valley of Lughman, the base of Asmatoollah's operations, will be made to pay a heavy tribute both in money and kind after the assistance they have rendered the Jubbar Kheyls. Another force is just leaving (7 A. M. 19th) to escort an expected convoy from Pezwan, and I must close my letter in order to forward it by this opportunity.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

SHOOTING AT ALLAHABAD.

THE following scores were made in Northern India Rifle Association on the 26th and 27th December.—

Match I.—15 shots at 800 yards.

		Points.
1.	General Hume, C.B.	71
2.	Lieutenant Lamb, 40th Regiment	65
3.	Mr. Harris	64
4.	Colonel Anderson	64

Match II.—10 shots at 500 yards.

1.	Mr. Ellis	48
2.	Mr. Sullivan	46
3.	Colonel Anderson	44
4.	Mr. Dale	42

Match III.—10 shots at 600 yards.

1.	Mr. Sullivan	42
2.	General Hume, C.B.	38
3.	Captain Shepherd	35

Match V.—15 shots at 900 yards.

1.	General Hume, C.B.	65
2.	Colonel Anderson	59
3.	Lieutenant Lamb, 40th Regiment	58

Match VI.—10 shots at 800 yards.

1.	Lieutenant Lamb, 40th Regiment	44
2.	Mr. C. R. Carnac	42
3.	Mr. Markham	35
4.	Mr. Sullivan	

Match VII.—10 shots at 600 yards.

1.	Colonel Anderson	50
2.	Mr. Harris	46
3.	Mr. Markham	45
4.	Mr. Biddulph	44

Match VIII.—10 shots at 200 yards.

1.	Mr. Sullivan	46
2.	Mr. Ellis	44
3.	Lieutenant Lamb	42
4.	Mr. C. R. Carnac	42
5.	Captain Shepherd	42

THE CALCUTTA RACES.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, THE 27TH DECEMBER.

Stewards:—Lord Ulick Browne, Lt.-Col. Fergus Graham, F. B. Peacock, Esq., C. B. Moore, Esq., and A. Butler, Esq.

If a large attendance is any sign of the popularity of racing in calcutta, then undoubtedly the Calcutta races are most popular; for we have seldom seen more persons present on the course, even when extra attractions, such as the presence of a Royal Prince of England, were thrown in. The stand was well filled with the beauty and fashion of Calcutta, on both sides of the course, nearly down to the turn, and again for some distance above the stand were carriages of all sorts, from the muchly ornamented barouches of native swells to the humble *tikka ghari*, all crowded inside and out. As for pedestrians, they were there in their thousands, of many races, and in many-hued raiment. The stewards, no doubt, find that racing in Calcutta is something like Sir John Strachey's proposed new licence tax. The few rich have to pay for the benefit of the many; for, if only one anna could have been collected from each person present on Saturday, there would be no lack of funds. And here I must say a few words of praise in commendation of the arrangements, which were all excellent; and punctuality was well observed. A new wooden stand has been put up for jockeys and trainers just beyond the Judge's box, from which a good view can be obtained; the old objectionable entrance to the stand just beyond the Judge's box, which has been often nearly the cause of an accident, has been closed, and better arrangements have been made to provide that all those who enter the stand have paid for the privilege. A large refreshment tent had been put up at the back of the stand, by Spence's Hotel, and, as the weather was warm for the time of year, the thursty souls congregated there in large numbers. Everybody's comfort seemed to have been looked after, except that of the poor Reporters, who had, as usual, to go where they could to see the races; and, as there are not many of them, I would suggest that some small space might be reserved for them also. Then we should all be happy.

Now for the racing. The course, notwithstanding the amount of watering it has had, was rather hard in places, and the horses kicked up so much dust that, when the sun began to get low, it was difficult to see the colours of the riders. The starting was most efficiently performed with the able assistance of Mr. Weekes, with the first flag. Mr. Moore did duty at the scales, and Mr. Peacock filled the Judge's box, though he had no difficult cases to decide. There was no official time-keeper appointed, as ought always to be the case in a country where so much is thought of the time test. Four only appeared for the hurdle race, and pot number one was upset in Hunter, who was never able to get near the two new importations. In fact, the new arrivals of this season look like having it all their own way against the older horses. The Derby was a mere exercise canter for Dhaman, a 15-2 horse, with a good deal of English look about him, like the once-celebrated Earl. Pot number two boiled over in the Colonials, in which At Last, a hot favourite, had to put up with third place to the two new arrivals, Rouble and Warrego. The latter ought to have won, if he had not carried 15 lbs. overweight, for the benefit of a European Jockey. The handsomest Arab in India, King Arthur, had not much difficulty in beating Gamecock and Merry Lass, though the latter ran very well, considering the distance was a quarter of a mile too far for her. That beautifully shaped galloway Waler, Benham, though he got off badly, won his backers' money pretty easily in the last race, in which Mr. Abott had a narrow escape from a bad accident. Just at the turn, Vantage broke one of her hind legs in an unaccountable manner, whilst going full speed, and fell, throwing off her rider amongst the crowd, who fortunately escaped with some bad bruises and a shaking. The poor mare got up, and went away across the maiden, dragging one leg behind her, but was soon caught, and put out of her misery. Bangle also broke down badly, and was led off very lame. The following are details, and we have already given the lottery prices.

First Race.—To start punctually at 3.45 p. m. The Ladies' Plate. Rs. 500. A Hurdle Race for all horses which have never won a Hurdle Race, value Rs. 200, in any country, previous to the day of entry. C. T. C. weight for age and class raised one stone. A winner of any Hurdle Race, once 5lbs., twice 10lbs. extra. A winner of a Flat Race, value Rs. 500, 7lbs. extra; penalties accumulative. R. C. and distance over seven flights of hurdles.

Entrance, on 1st October Rs. 20, 1st November Rs. 40, and 20th December Rs. 100, when the Race will close. A sweepstakes of Rs. 32 for all horses declared to start.

10 subscribers at Rs. 20 each, 4 at Rs. 40 each, with a starting stake of Rs. 32 each for starters. Net value to winner Rs. 884.

Mr. A. A. Apcar's b. w. g. Rioter, aged, 9st. 7lbs., (9lbs. allowed) Southall	1
Mr. W. C. Baldock's g. w. g. Changed Hands, aged, 9st. 2lbs. (9lbs. allowed) Wilkins	2
Mr. Doyne's b. w. g. Hunter, aged, 10st. 4lbs. (inclg. 7lbs. extra.) Dewing	3
Kumar Indra Chandra Singh's b. w. g. Red Jacket, 9st. 11lbs., Robinson	4

Hunter was backed at 3 to 1, but we heard nothing else done. After one break-away, Rioter led the way to the first hurdle, which he cleared just in front of the grey, Hunter next, and Red Jacket bringing up the rear. All cleared it beautifully. In fact, the hurdles were taken by all throughout the race without a mistake. Before reaching the second hurdle, Changed Hands had taken first place, Rioter going second, and in this order they ran to the far side of the course, where Rioter went up and took a feeler at the grey, who, however, went away again, and led into the straight. Here Rioter came up again, and the pair took the last hurdle almost together, but then Rioter drew away, and won cleverly by two lengths. Time—min. 47 secs.

Second Race.—4-10 p. m. The Derby Stakes. Of Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. For Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Horses that have never started before the day of naming allowed 3lbs. Winners of any race to which Rs. 1,000 were added, to carry 6lbs. extra; of two or more such races, 10lbs. extra.

Entrance on 1st July Rs. 30, on 1st October Rs 80, on 1st December Rs. 200, when the race will close. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all horses declared to start. 2 miles.

10 subscribers at Rs. 30 each, 3 at Rs. 80 each, with a starting stake of Rs. 50 each for starters. Net value to winner Rs. 1,680.

Col. Macbean's ch. h. Dhaman, 6 yrs., 8st 11lb. (3lbs. allowed) Blackburn	1
Mr. [illegible]'s b. h. Salisbury, aged, 9st Owner	2
[illegible]'s ch. h. Aleppo, 6 yrs., 9st. Ryder	3
Major Blackley's b. h. Moeni, 6 yrs., 9st. Southall	0
Mr. Herbert's gr. h. Sans Souci, 6 yrs., 9st. Owner	0
[illegible] c.h. Robin Hood, 5 yrs., 8st. 13lb., Bowen	0

We heard Dhaman backed on several occasions at even against the field, and his backers were soon put out of their misery, for he took the lead at starting, and, going away from his field at his ease, won by any number of lengths in 3 mins. 52 secs., a good race for second place ending in favour of Salisbury by about a length from Aleppo.

Third Race.—4-30 p. m. The Colonial Stakes. Of Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. For all Maiden Australian, Tasmanian, Cape, and country-bred horses. Weight for age and class. Horses that have never started before the day of naming allowed 7lbs. Entrance and starting stake as for "The Derby." R. C.

14 subscribers at Rs. 30 each, 4 at Rs. 80 each, one at Rs. 200, with a starting stake of Rs. 50 for starters. Net value to winner Rs. 2,030.

Mr. Nosgedeeb's br.w.m., Rouble, 5 yrs., 8st 4lbs., (carried 8st. 8lbs.). Tengey	1
Mr. Stewart's b.w.c., Warrego, 3 yrs. 5st 13lbs., carried 7st. 1lb., (6lb. allowed) Aspinall	2
Mr. Herbert's b.w.g. At Last, 6 yrs., 8st. 11lbs.	3
Mr. Abbott's br.w.m., Vantage, 5 yrs., 8st. 4lbs. (3lbs. allowed) H. Stratford	0
Pundit Mulraj's b.w.g., Wicked, aged, 8st. 11lbs. Ryder.	0

A few of the knowing ones fielded for the light weight, but At Last had most friends, who remembered his racing last season in the hurdle race and his late performance with Kingcraft at Haiderabad. After one or two false starts, the lot got off all well together, Warrego at once forcing the running, and soon having a lead of twenty lengths. Half a mile from home, Rouble began to draw up, and, getting on terms at the distance, won cleverly by a clear length. At Last third. Time 3 min. 13 secs.

Fourth Race.—At 4-50 p. m. The Maiden Stakes. Of Rs. 500 from the Fund. For all Arabs and country-breds. Weight for age and class. Winners of one previous season to carry 5lbs.; of two or more, 10lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Maidens of the day allowed 5lbs. in addition. 1¼ mile. Entrance, on 1st November Rs. 30, 1st December Rs. 60, 20th December Rs. 100, when the race will close. Six subscribers at Rs. 30 each, one at Rs. 60. Net value to winner Rs. 680.

Mr. Herbert's b. a. h, King Arthur, aged, 9st. 3lbs., (10lbs. extra) Bowen	1
Mr. Abbott's b.ch.m, Merry Lass, aged, 9st. 10lbs., (6lb. extra) Robinson	2
Mr. Namreh's gb.a.h. Gamecock, 8st. 13lbs., (6lbs. extra) Tingey	3

Nothing would go down but King Arthur for this race. Gamecock went away at score, and led for nearly a mile, when he had reached the length of his tether, and the favourite took up the running; and, though Merry Lass made a good effort inside the distance, she could never get up, and was beaten nearly by three lengths, in 2 min. 57¼ secs.

Fifth Race.—At 5-10 p. m. The Crawford Cup. Of Rs. 500 from the Fund. For all horses. 14-3 to carry 8st. 10lbs, and 2lbs. added, or allowed, for every quarter-inch over or under. A winner of any race in which allowances were made for height, once 5lbs, twice 10lbs, extra; no other allowance. The winner of this race is liable to be claimed for Rs. 3,000 by any one running a horse in the race. 1 mile. Entrances, &c, as for "The Derby." Four subscribers at Rs. 30 each, 3 at Rs. 80 each, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 each for starters. Net value to winner Rs. 690.

Mr. Conguity's co.w.h. Benham, 7st. 11lbs., (9lbs. allowed) Aspinall	1
Mr. Stewart's b.w.g. Fisherboy, 9st. 9lbs. (including 5lbs. extra) Stratford	2
Mr. Robert's ch.w.g. Bangle, 9st. 2lbs., (carried 9st. 6lbs.) H. Stratford	3
Mr. Abbott's br.w.m. Vantage, 9st. 4lbs., Owner	0

Benham against the field was the cry. They got off to a very straggling start, Fisherboy having the best of it, and Benham many lengths behind. However he soon made up for lost time, and was leading at the corner, from where the race was never in doubt, and he won easily by half a dozen lengths from Fisherboy, Vantage having, as mentioned above, broken her leg, and Bangle broken down. Time—1min. 48secs.

We would advice owners to be careful in sending in correct descriptions of their colours in time, as several were fined on Saturday for not doing so.

One jockey, Robinson, has been fined for misconduct on the course in a gallop; Bowen was reported for being late at the post in the Maiden Stakes, and Mr. Abbott Stratford and H. Stratford for the same offence in the Crawford Cup; and all these cases have to be disposed of this morning. The stewards evidently mean to enforce their rules strictly and in this we consider them quite right, as matters have been allowed to slide so long that the Australian boys have begun to think themselves masters of the situation.—*Englishman*.

THE WRECK OF THE SEA GULL.—The steamer Euphrates and her band of would-be salvers has returned from the Maldives, but without the expected prize, bringing instead a good quantity of the Sea Gull's cargo, of which there is yet a valuable portion on board in the shape of hides, which are of course not liable to damage by seawater. Any further work at the wreck had to be abandoned on account of bad weather, but the Sea Gull still lies securely on the reef, unaffected by the rough seas that are broken by other protecting reefs.—*Ceylon Times*.

NOVEL CLASSIFICATION.—A Correspondent records for us the latest novelty in ordnance nomenclature. "They are sending me two tube wells: and what do you think they class them as? *Intrenching-tools!*" But everything must be classed as something—even canary-birds, which the G. I. P. Railway appears to find peculiarly difficult to describe. The anecdote is told by a recent traveller from Bombay. "You must get a ticket for *him*," declared the railway official, pointing to a canary in a cage, "he must travel as a wild beast." So the traveller applied at the booking office. "Please give me a ticket for a wild beast?" "What sort of wild beast?" "A canary." "A canary isn't a wild beast," declared the booking office authority contemptuously. "A canary's a parcel." So the traveller went to the parcel-office. "Please give me a ticket for a parcel." "What sort of parcel?" "A canary." "A canary isn't a parcel...." But the rest of the anecdote is unfit for publication. A man must sometimes use bad language, or die; and such alternatives are constantly presented to Indian railway passengers.—*Pioneer*.

REMARKABLE WILL CASE.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION.

(Before the Right Hon. the PRESIDENT and Special Jurice.)

SMEE AND OTHERS v. SMEE AND THE CORPORATION OF BRIGHTON.

In this case the Corporation of Brighton propounded, as residuary legatees, the last will, dated the 13th of April, 1867, of Mr. William Ray Smee, late of St. Edmund's-terrace, North-gate, Regent's park, who died on the 27th of October, 1877, at the age of 61. The plaintiffs the next-of-kin, opposed probate of the instrument, on the ground that at the date of its execution the testator was not of sound mind.

Dr. Deane, Q. C., Mr. Searle, and Mr. B. A. Elgg appeared for the plaintiffs; the Solicitor-General (Sir H. Giffard, Q.C.), Mr. Grady, and Mr. Bayford for the widow of the deceased; Mr. Inderwick, Q. C., and Mr. Finlay for the Corporation of Brighton.

The case was remarkable as showing how a man labouring under insane delusions of the most extravagant kind may still be capable of managing his affairs and of exhibiting in various ways the possession of mental faculties of a high order. The testator was one of the sons of Mr. William Smee, who for many years held the position of chief accountant of the Bank of England. Like his father and other members of his family, he also was connected with the Bank, and filled the office of secretary to the "Committee of Treasury." He was a good accountant, and showed such powers of organisation that he was employed, with the consent of the directors of the Bank, by the Post-office authorities to re-adjust certain of its departments which had got into disorder. In November, 1852, he started for Brighton to see his father. On the way an accident occurred to the train, and he was thrown violently against the opposite side of the carriage in which he was seated. He lost a quantity of blood, he was for a considerable time incapable of attending to business, and in 1854 he had to resign the post which he held in the Bank of England. There could be no question, also, that the mental malady from which he subsequently suffered was due to the injuries received by him in this accident. He received from the railway company, as compensation for his injuries, an annuity of £300 a year for life, and the Bank authorities refused in consequence to grant him a retiring allowance, but made him a present of £500. In July, 1854, he married a lady named Scott, and while abroad on their honeymoon he corresponded with his father in affectionate terms, and consulted him as to a will by which he intended to make provision for his wife. Mr. Smee, senior, died in November, 1858, leaving a will by which he appointed his three sons, Alfred, Frederick, and William, the testator in the cause, his executors. Communications passed between the brothers on the subject of proving the will, and in a letter written by the testator on the 4th of February, 1859, in the course of this correspondence, there appeared the first trace of the insane delusions which had taken possession of his mind. The character and extent of these delusions were shown in the following letter, written by him to the late Prince Consort, and the memorial to the Queen enclosed in it:—

"To his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, K.G., Windsor Castle.

"2, St. Edmund's-terrace, Regent's-park, December 22, 1859.

"Illustrious Prince,—I address to your Royal H[illegible] this letter, enclosing a memorial to the Q[illegible] Her Majesty might deem it to be th[illegible] the most respectf[illegible]

"I write under [illegible] ings of Her Majesty [illegible] guide to a course th[illegible] therein detailed.

"Her Majesty [illegible] universally entert[illegible] Throne will not [illegible] and that his hist[illegible] record her helpi[illegible] the deeply woun[illegible]

"I have the [illegible] humble servan[illegible]

"To Her [illegible] Great B[illegible] Willia[illegible] Re[illegible]

[illegible]

"4. [illegible] came to [illegible] boy. when livin[illegible] He[illegible] The King [illegible] His Majesty to [illegible] ked under round, and [illegible] his eyes upon him [illegible] contemp- tuously, [illegible] The King, still keep[illegible] his thing a chair do [illegible] memorialist asked, 'Ca[illegible] King seemed moved, did [illegible] took him upon his [illegible] Some time afterwards, [illegible] King with much feeling [illegible] head and said, 'Poor boy, poor boy, [illegible] a great destiny is preparing for you alth[illegible] not now it.'

"5. Your memorialist at this period wa[illegible] the quickness and rapidity with which [illegible] knowledge. He was at the top of the school, and [illegible] the half-year all the boys escorted him [illegible] The master said he had never met with a boy [illegible] promise.

"6. When your memorialist became abo[illegible] age his proficiency at school ceased. Every [illegible] William Smee administered to him drugs [illegible] very sick, and during the day deprived [illegible] quantity of nourishment, and prohibite[illegible] any animal food.

"7. When this course of first [illegible] to your memorialist as he was [illegible] site his house. Her kind words and manner [illegible] now dis- [illegible] to eat. He [illegible] to scream, "Mr. William Smee, and did not like to [illegible] stranger how [illegible] and replied [illegible] But on leavin[illegible] what h[illegible]

"8. [illegible] concealment [illegible] was most of all disa[illegible] to your [illegible] received less and less [illegible] lost his [illegible] and became half an i[illegible] subsequ[illegible] partly recovered, yet [illegible] school, he was totally changed boy, [illegible] learning very slow.

"9. When about 13 years [illegible] your memorialist [illegible] to live in the Bank of England and he was again drugged with medicines administered by Mr. William Smee. At school, he sat for weeks doing nothing, and [illegible] memorialist remembers a visit from a gentleman [illegible] not certain, yet thinks he was addressed [illegible] Alfford), who heard him read, and who [illegible] on finding he could not comprehend [illegible] this gentleman seemed anxious and [illegible] said the memory artificially taken away, might come back, and if so he was ruined.

"10. Within six months of this period he was called away from school to be introduced to a gentleman Mr. William Smee merely called 'a great man.' Your memorialist met him in Finsbury-circus, and all three walked up and down there, and the great man asked [illegible] questions about him in his presence. He was dressed not like a gentleman, but a well-to-do mechanic. On a sudden, the great man exclaimed, 'I am discovered;' [illegible] gentleman just passed turns back.' He turned [illegible] be off,' he said, I must not be seen again,' [illegible] appeared, walking at a very rapid pace, your memorialist now remembers much of the conversation, and [illegible] say the great man in the mechanic's dress had the known face of the Duke of Wellington.

"11. About a year from this time a gentleman [illegible] upon your memorialist and said a sum of money [illegible] coming to him and required him to appoint [illegible] With great form, Mr. William Smee was appointed; but your memorialist has never received either principal or interest, and there is no mode of getting it except by [illegible] trial and may be better to go without even a very large sum of money than bring these circumstances before the world.

"12. Your memorialist, thus continually drugged and deprived of his fortune, became at 17 years of age a mere tool in the hands of Mr. William Smee—made completely ignorant of the past; and all his ideas and previous [illegible] in life having been thus taken away, he was compelled to accept a situation in Mr. William Smee's department of the Bank of England.

"13. When 18 years of age, Mr. William Smee [illegible] quite excited to your memorialist and said 'There is a report a prince is a clerk in my department, and [illegible] employed in the annuity office.' Your memorialist observed he was engaged in that office and should [illegible] to know his name. Mr. William Smee seemed [illegible] and made no answer. That evening he [illegible] and until a few days ago all knowledge of the [illegible] stances was obliterated.

"14. Thus was your memorialist made [illegible] born at 18 years of age. His mind a blank [illegible] a creative mind, and even then, it left alo[illegible] have made friends and would have risen in [illegible] this was not permitted, and your memorialist [illegible] found himself thwarted by some unknown [illegible] Many instances of this could be mentioned. [illegible] public importance, which required two Acts of [illegible] to complete them, were suppressed, and the [illegible] memorialist had given him was that [illegible] allowed to go before the House of Commons [illegible]

"15. About seven years ago your memorialist [illegible] a railway accident, which made him very ill, and led him to give up his situation as secretary to [illegible] mittee of Treasury at the Bank of England, [illegible] him to live much in the country. It, however, [illegible] blood to flow from the head, and this has, at last, relieved the brain that memory, which was the return, has actually done so. Mr. William Smee [illegible] fectly aware this result might happen, for four [illegible] his death, when walking with him, he said [illegible] about it, 'As soon as I perceive he knows [illegible]'

"16. Mr. William Smee in his last illness [illegible] with your memorialist, made many strange [illegible] of which ought to be mentioned. 1st [illegible] trouble experienced by him has b[illegible] deep design for a great object [illegible] accident would cause him to [illegible] he had ever been, for reasons [illegible] Here Mr. William Smee paused [illegible] thought. After a few minutes he [illegible] rialist thus,—'William, you are a [illegible] character, and I now perceive this [illegible] kept from you.' 3d. And, wonderful [illegible] ing, Mr. William Smee, with a manner [illegible] never been forgotten, exclaimed—these are his exact —'Extraordinary and unheard of means have adopted to keep him down or he must have come to the Throne.

"17. These observations would indicate that and great age had impaired the faculties of Mr. Smee. Your memorialist tried to establish this wished to upset the will made at this period. But those who had opportunities of judging were of opinion his mind was even clearer and stronger than before his illness.

"18. Your memorialist is a person probably not unlike your Majesty's family. In Paris on two occasions he was told he belonged to the Royal Family of England, and denial was hardly believed. Even in London he has more than once been taken for the Duke of Cambridge.

"19. Throughout life your memorialist has been distinguished by good temper, kindness of disposition, [illegible] certain *bonhomie*; but the following circumstance, a knowledge of which has only come very gradually within the last few days, have greatly pained and wounded him, neither has he any means of ascertaining whether everything is yet known to him.

"20. Your memorialist is now about 42 years of age, and although he hopes now to become, with respect to his brain, like other men, yet he is in very delicate health, has a very sensitive mind.

"Your memorialist, therefore, humbly prays Your Majesty to be graciously pleased to take some notice of him, and to cause the remainder of his days to be passed in honour and amid the esteem of the best society, and your memorialist, as in duty bound, will be for ever grateful.

"WILLIAM RAY SMEE.

"December 22, 1859."

Later on he applied to the late Earl of Derby to assist him in discovering the fabulous trust fund to which he believed he was entitled as the supposed son of the House of Orleans to [illegible]

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him as one of its members, on the ground that one of the Royal carriages had been sent to the Bank to bring him to the Palace, showing that he was not a commoner; and in 1865 he addressed a memorial to the late Emperor of the French, praying His Majesty to aid him in asserting his rights as the son and successor of George IV. His delusions appeared to have continued, with varying intensity, down to his death, but throughout all the period covered between 1858 and 1877 he managed his affairs in a perfectly rational manner, and from time to time contributed to the Press papers of considerable merit on the topics of the day. A pamphlet written by him on the question of the repeal of the Malt Duties attracted the attention both of Sir Fitzroy Kelly (now Lord Chief Baron) and of Mr. Bass and at their desire he met them and discussed the subject with them.

In June 1869 he made a will, by which he gave the whole of his property (about £12,000) to his wife absolutely, and appointed her sole executrix. By the later will, propounded by the defendants, he cut down the gift to a life interest in the estate, and gave the residue to the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Brighton in trust for the establishment in the Royal Pavilion of a free public library for the inhabitants and visitors of Brighton. The will was all in his own handwriting; it was executed by him at Coutts's Bank, in the Presence of two of the clerks, and the box in which it was found at the bank, where he had deposited it, also contained copies of the letter written by him to the Prince Consort and the memorial addressed to Her Majesty. The Corporation of Brighton had no knowledge until after his death that the testator had been subject to delusions, and they propounded the will in discharge of a public duty.

Mr. Edward Smith, one of the attesting witnesses, stated that he had known the testator for 15 years, that he had frequently seen and conversed with him at Coutts's, where the testator banked, and that he had never noticed anything in him to suggest that he was of unsound mind.

Mr. Rathbone, the second attesting witness, gave similar testimony.

Mr. John Boulger, the editor and proprietor of the *Civil Service Gazette*, deposed that he had been very intimate with the testator, whose acquaintance he made in 1860, and that the testator had been for several years a contributor to his paper. The articles were on various subjects, and were so correctly expressed that the witness had rarely to make an alteration in them.

Mr. Collier, manager to Mr. Stanford, publisher, of Charing-cross, stated that the firm published for the testator in 1871 some pamphlets on the subject of national and bank holidays, and that he appeared to be a man of business.

This closed the case in support of the will.

On behalf of the plaintiffs, Dr. Deane submitted that all the documents (voluminous in quantity) written by the deceased subsequently to 1858 showed that the delusions under which he had laboured were of a persistent character and that they affected the last testamentary disposition of his property, his desire being that he should be associated with his supposed Royal father as a benefactor of Brighton.

The jury gave a verdict to the effect that the Testator was of unsound mind when he executed both the will of 1869 and the will of 1858. The Court accordingly pronounced against both wills. In regard to costs the learned Judge stated that as the Brighton Corporation had failed to establish their will, they would have to pay their own costs, but in respect of the litigation between the widow and the next of kin, he should order them to have their [illegible] of the estate.—*Times*, Dec. 5.

[illegible] INTERVIEWED.

[illegible] ...ave read the *New* [illegible] ...ber 6 are unaware [illegible] have the pleasure [illegible] the first place [illegible] ...lities of expres... [illegible] ...age of which [illegible] ...d, like the [illegible] of an article [illegible] of H.M.S. [illegible] ...hildhood's [illegible] Balbus has [illegible] With this [illegible] have said [illegible] you, the [illegible] will have [illegible] ...erica," but [illegible] height, of [illegible] ...ate a few [illegible] Mo... ...ilbert and Sullivan. They [illegible] surprised, as probably [illegible] learn that [illegible] ...ies as [illegible] they [illegible] the information contained in [illegible] "More recently he (Mr. Gilbert) [illegible] ...de a daring attempt to deal [illegible] by the genius of Goethe, [illegible] in the preface to the publ... [illegible] had a fair trial." But [illegible] ...dent of the *Herald* seems to [illegible] readers as to the authorship of *Faust*, the [illegible] who follows close on his heels, makes [illegible] by dealing at first with the [illegible] ...plest fact [illegible] ...est way. "It was a bitter cold morning [illegible] with an impressive severity in antic[ipation] he [illegible] ...rrect by a poetical touch in the [illegible] which he states with becoming [illegible] fact that "the two famous representatives of English comic opera were still at breakfast," but adds that they were "delightfully ensconced amid a bevy of charming American young ladies." This charming picture did not, however, overcome the *Herald* reporter's sense of the importance of the moment. [illegible] Mr. Stanley when he greeted Dr. Livingstone, [illegible] came straight to the point in these solemn words:—"I have come here from the *Herald* to greet you upon your arrival on American soil"—which, by the by, they had not yet reached. Strange to say Mr. Gilbert was so little impressed by the gravity of this address that he "laughed, and amiably introduced [his comrade in] arms Mr. Sullivan"; after which the two comrades in arms and the messenger of the *Herald* descended to a state-room where "the reporter found a seat on a [illegible] containing, according to Mr. Sullivan's statement" (the reporter is evidently filled with a caution befitting his important post), "not less than five hundred cigars, while the composer crouched upon another box, and Mr. Gilbert rested himself as well as he could against the sharp wooden edge of his berth."

The conversation was for some little time, we are told, of the most informal kind, in which it resembled the attitudes of the people [illegible] ...rting it; and the first thing recorded is that [the two c]omrades in arms" confessed that they had rather [avoi]ded being "interviewed," but did not care how often they went through the process if it was always as present as the *Herald* reporter made it. On his side the interviewer was much delighted at finding the interviewed did not resemble the accounts which he had heard of them, "which represented more especially Mr. Gilbert as a man of austere and haughty temperament." The question carried him into an extravagance of enthusiasm strangely at variance with the studied severity of his opening address, and he records that "it would appear to the most indifferent observer, and much more then to the reporter of the New York *Herald*, that they must shed gladness upon any company in which they happened to be." Having told us amongst other things that Mr. Sullivan "keeps a monocle dangling over one eye while the other twinkles merrily at you," which is certainly a remarkable feat, the reporter goes on to give us some choice extracts from the conversation. Here is one of them:—"'It is rather hard,' said Gilbert, with great good humour, 'when one has done for years serious work—work at least aiming to be so—to find, after all, that a frothy [trifle like] this should have so far exceeded in its success the work which one has held in far more serious estimation. For we really had no idea that it would be such an extraordinary success, you know.'" Producers of "frothy trifles" have been known to make similar complaints before now; and it may be thought that Mr. Gilbert's case is not, after all, a particularly hard one. Having learnt this from Mr. Gilbert, the reporter, anxious no doubt to do justice to the impartiality of the *Herald*, turned his attention to Mr. Sullivan (as to whom he had previously discovered that his eyes were soulful), and took advantage of a remark of the composer's as to the popularity of *Pinafore*, to open fire upon him with a question which showed the versatility of his own, and presumably of the *Herald's* nature. "Under what inspiration," he asked with a frankness which again reminds us of [our] old friend Balbus, "was it composed—champagne or Bass's ale?" "Mr. Sullivan"—and this, we think, is greatly to his credit"—laughed and explained that much of the music was written while he was seriously ill. The reporter, conscious of his great mission, plied him with yet more questions, the first of which is distinguished by the splendid simplicity which it is perhaps a pity [illegible] ever abandoned. "Did these striking airs [illegible] ...hat he "occur to you spontaneously, or did you [illegible]" he asked, for them, as it were?" This question [illegible] have to search and still the reporter was insatiable. [The questi]on was answered, he puts it, "queried," how [illegible] ...able. He asked, or, as [illegible] music so well, and he [illegible] the words came to fit the [illegible] "Did you exp[ect] [illegible] ...ing been satisfied on this point, [illegible] to be [illegible] ...pect these familiar quotations from [illegible] become the popular catchwords which they [illegible] "Never?" was Mr. Gilbert's serious and [illegible] reply, and of course the reporter answered [illegible] with "What, never?"

Mr. Gilbert went on to say something which, it seems to us, was well worth saying when he was questioned about the next piece to be produced by himself and Mr. Sullivan. His notion in this, as in Pinafore, he said, was "to treat a thoroughly farcical subject in a thoroughly serious manner." This is, we think, the true spirit of burlesque; and, if the tragedy in *The Critic* were played as Mr. Gilbert causes his pieces to be played, it would be infinitely more funny than it is when actors overlay it, as they are wont to do with imparted comic business or "gag." The rest of the conversation is of a [less] interesting character, but it is no doubt pleasant to [be] assured that "it went chattily on" until it was broken up, not by the arrival, but by the "advent" of the Custom-house officers. When this happened Mr. Sullivan, the reporter notes, declared his [illegible] hundred cigars and some new clothes brought for [his] American friend, and then appeared on deck "wrapped in a huge fur-trimmed overcoat, in which he paced the deck, the cynosure of all eyes." Every one who looked at him or at his comrade-in-arms "seemed to give a good-natured smile—the very air in which they had their being appeared to be infectious with hilarity." In this sentence we again are reminded of the caution imposed on the *Herald* reporter by his weighty office. He will not commit himself rashly as an ordinary mortal might. He might be deceived by a vain semblance, and he guards himself against future reproach by suggesting that the smiles and hilarity infecting the air in which Messrs. Sullivan and Gilbert had their being may, after all, have been [il]lusive appearances. When he comes to deal with [s]uch solid facts as Custom-house officers, he feels more [at lib]erty to speak freely, and without saying anything [of it] "seeming" or "appearing," he boldly sets it [down] that "even the Custom-house officers, usually [illegible] adamantine, were melted and turned quite civilly [by] the author and composer of the *Pinafore*.

To have seen these things was much, but it was not enough to satisfy the ambition of the *Herald* reporter. He evidently felt that his report ought to sparkle with witticisms picked up from the "comrades in arms," and as they did not happen to make any jokes during the interview which they were compelled to undergo, he was reduced to picking up some at second-hand, or as he himself puts it, "the passengers told the reporter of some of the many witty things said by Gilbert during the trip." Then he tells us these witty things, [under] the heading "Gilbert's Funny Sayings." This [is the] first of them. "At dinner on one occasion when the dessert, composed" (very oddly) "of pie and tart, was brought in, the author imitating the rhythm of 'Good-bye, Sweetheart,' drily and sententiously said, 'Good pie, sweet tart, good pie,' which created immense laughter." And this is the second and last:—"Another evening the captain came down with the ribbon of the Legion of Honour in the lappel of his coat. A French passenger remarked that the captain was *decore*. 'Yes,' Mr. Gilbert said quickly, 'Quarter-deck-ore!'"

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24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 8
[illegible]	,, in Flasks	[illegible]
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	[illegible]
16 4	,, in Flasks	[illegible]
[illegible]	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	35 [illegible]
[illegible]	,, in Flasks	15 0
[illegible]	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 [illegible]
[illegible]	RUM, old Jamaica	28 0
[illegible]	,, fine "Pineapple"	21 0
[illegible]	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
[illegible]	DRY GIN	23 0
[illegible]	FIELD'S Gin	20 0
22 4	WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 0
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

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CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. A.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar Rs. A.
15 0	Cognac. * * * *	15 [illegible]
13 8	,, * * *	14 0
11 4	,, * *	11 8
10 8	,, *	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of [illegible] for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage [to] godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. ....Rs. 2 0 each
Do. do. 2 ,, ... 3 0
Do. do. 4 ,, ... 6 0
Wood Taps Re 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

WHISKY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. A.
8 12 Irish and Scotch per Im. Gall.

CLARET IN WOOD.

[illegible] Gals. Hhds. ... ST. ESTEPHE .... [illegible]
[illegible] MEDOC 172 0
Of these we keep stock, from October to March only.

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	4 Gals. Per Jar	13½ Gals. Octaves.	28 Gals. Quarter Cask.	54 Gals. Hhds.
	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.
Manzanilla	38 4	115	216	404 8

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for families and will be found most economical. Wood Taps for Jars Re 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

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An Order for Five Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of QUOTED PRICES.
3 months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
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☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

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Mr. [illegible], [illegible] Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, [illegible].
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE [illegible], Crawford Market.
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Lockets set with Brilliants, the newest shapes, Rs. 140 to Rs. 850.

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Handsome Gold Necklets, the latest London patterns, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 350.
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Travelling Clocks, best Electro-Plated Goods, Musical Boxes, Chronographs, Binoculars, Spectacles, Parisian Bronzes, &c.

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WE have lately added an important branch to our business, viz., manufacturing on our premises Gold Chains and Jewellery of pure Indian Gold, by skilled European workmen, thereby giving the fine finish of Western workmanship, better value in gold, and saving the heavy loss by exchange, duty, &c., which have to be charged on articles of this description imported from Europe. Our prices for this class of goods will be found lower than any firm in India.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
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12th December, 1879.

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WAR.

OF WORLD.

OH MEN, WHAT ARE YE, AND OUR BEST DESIGNS
THAT WE MUST WORK BY CRIME TO PUNISH CRIME
AND SLAY AS IF DEATH HAD BUT THIS ONE GATE.
BYRON.

THE COST OF WAR.

"Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a school-house on every hillside and in every valley over the whole earth; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it; a college in every state, and will fill it with able professors; I will crown every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the Gospel of peace; I will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another round the earth's wide circumference, and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal holocaust to heaven."—RICHARD.

WHAT CAN BE MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR?

"I will tell you what is ten times, and ten thousand times, more terrible than war—Outraged Nature. She kills, and kills, and is never tired of killing till she has taught man the terrible lesson he is so slow to learn, that Nature is only conquered by obeying her. ... Man has his courtesies of War; he spares the women and the child. But Nature is fierce when she is offended, as she is bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares neither woman nor child. She has no pity, for some awful but most good reason, she is not allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child with as little remorse as she would strike the strong man—with the musket or the pick-axe in his hand. Ah! would to God that some man had the pictorial eloquence to put before the mothers of England the mass of preventable suffering, the mass of preventable agony of mind and body which exists in England year after year."—KINGSLEY.

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BRAIN FOOD in CHILDHOOD.
SLEEP.
HEALTH in CHILDHOOD.
FRESH AIR, and
ENO'S FRUIT SALT
PREPARED FROM SOUND RIPE FRUIT.
IMPORTANT to PARENTS.

SHOULD a parent have nothing to bestow on a child but a narrow education, still he will bless you if you form his body to health, and strength, and activity, whether he earns his simple meal by labour at the plough, anvil, or axe. On the contrary, if you neglect his health and strength, and leave him a debilitated wretch, he will curse you, though a millionaire.

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AS a gentle LAXATIVE or TONIC it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of late hours, over-heating, or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. Unlike other salines, instead of lowering the system, it invigorates it. The FRUIT SALT ought to be kept in every nursery, not only for use as a health-giving, pleasant,

COOLING, REFRESHING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, but also as a convenient and valuable remedial agent. Colds, feverishness, fevers, inflammatory diseases, &c. Many fevers and other inflammatory diseases would be thrown off, or greatly modified, if the FRUIT SALT and a blanket bath were used at the outset.

In disorders of the stomach or of impure blood it is invaluable, for not the least of its recommendations is its resemblance to fruit in the natural way in which it relieves the system of effete matter, which, if retained, poisons the blood. Its advantage over fruit is that it can always be at hand when required; at the same time it is in every respect as harmless as the juices of ripe fruit, from which it has been obtained.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
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On SATURDAY, the 3rd January next, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Esmaljee [illegible]:—
E. C.—15-18—3 cases bladders lard and Cheddar cheese, ex-S. S. [illegible]

AT 1 P. M.
1 handsome chestnut Arab horse, 14 hands, quiet.
1 handsome strong [illegible] Arab horse, nearly 15 hands high, goes splendidly by in harness, quiet to ride, 8 years old.
1 handsome strong buggy, by Lewis, of Salisbury, in first rate order.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1880.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
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On MONDAY next, the 5th January, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—
10 bales Grey Shirtings.
15 cases do. Dhooties.
8 do. White Shirtings.
5 do. Winceys.
1 case Rimmel's Perfumery just received, comprising Toilet Vinegar, Cologne, Lavender water, Rose water, Ilang Ilang &c.
AT 2 P. M.
1 Light Englishbuilt Buggy, by Jones.
1 do. do. do. in excellent condition.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES IN OLD HANOOMAN CROSS LANE, WITHOUT THE FORT.
On TUESDAY, the 13th January, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of [illegible] widow and Administratrix of [illegible] Damoder [illegible] and [illegible] at the risk of the mortgagor, Jooar Purshotum Madhowjee, guardian and next friend of Harishunker Dewjee, an infant, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 2nd day of October 1876.

LOT No. 1 AT 4 P. M.
All that messuage, or dwelling-house standing on the Fazendaree ground, and situate in Old Hanooman Cross Lane, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 143 square yard, and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property or chawl described as lot N. 2, on the west by the house of Anundjee Girdhur, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the property of Parsee Dinshawjee Nowrojee which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29 partly in the occupation of Harishunker Dewjee, and partly in the occupation of his tenants.

Lot No. 2 AT 2 P. M.
All that messuage or chawl standing on the Fazendaree ground and situate in Old Hanooman Cross Lane in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 89 square yards and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Soonderji [illegible], on the west by the property described as Lot No. 1, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the property of Parsee Dinshawjee Nowrojee, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 28, and are in the occupation of the tenants of the said Harishunker Dewjee.

For further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds, application may be made to Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF BATTY AND GRASS FIELDS AND HOUSES AT MOJE BHOPRE AND NANDIVLE, TALOOKA KULLIAN, ZILLA TANNA.

[illegible] instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cassan in the [illegible] near the Railway Station on TUESDAY, the [illegible] January [illegible] the undermentioned [illegible] belonging to the estate of [illegible] Kurrim Mahomed Cassam, [illegible] Kullian, Villa Tanna, admeasuring in all 167 acres and [illegible] with a house [illegible] [illegible] at Moje Nandivli [illegible] admeasuring in all [illegible] houses and [illegible]

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of title deeds application may be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Fresh [illegible] in canvas, just received per steamer India. Price 10 annas per lb.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION Sale of valuable Immoveable properties at Victoria Bunder, Lower Colaba, Mody Bay, Fort, Mount Road, Mazagon, Byculla.

On the undermentioned days MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Meherbai, widow and administratrix of the estate and effects of the late Rustomjee Cursetjee Minabhoy [illegible], by virtue of power of sale given in a Deed of mortgage dated 31st August 1877, in re Framjee Hoosungjee [illegible] (the mortgagor) insolvent, the following Landed properties:—

Lot No. 1 at Victoria Bunder.
On WEDNESDAY, the 14th January 1880, at [illegible]
Firstly—All those eight ranges of buildings, [illegible] dwelling-houses, tenements and premises, bearing Nos. [illegible] 15, 16A, 15B, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 22A, [illegible] standing on all that [illegible] situate [illegible] the New Colaba Company, Limited, situate [illegible] north side of the New Colaba Co.'s [illegible] Mills on Victoria Bunder Lower Colaba, [illegible] District, Colaba and Fort, admeasuring [illegible] or thereabouts, subject to yearly rent Rs. [illegible] [illegible] the north, by the [illegible] and on south, the said New Colaba [illegible] Weaving Company's Mills, which said premises were formerly and are now in occupation of said Framjee Hoosungjee [illegible] tenants.

Lot No. 2 at Moody Bay.
On SATURDAY, the 17th January 1880, at [illegible]
Secondly—All those five ranges of buildings, dwelling houses, tenements and premises [illegible] Nos. [illegible] and 22, respectively, [illegible] all that piece or parcel of land [illegible] the Bombay Port Trust, [illegible] of Act I of 1873 of the Legislative Council of Bombay, situate and fronting on east side Moody Bay Road, Moody Bay Reclamation, [illegible] Colaba and Fort, containing by admeasurement [illegible] and 72 feet at monthly rental at Rs. [illegible] square yards making together an annual rental of Rs. [illegible] annas 5, and bounded on east by [illegible] and foreshore, on west by public road, on north [illegible] Khodabux Merwanjee Eranee, on south [illegible] ground, vested in the said Bombay Port Trust [illegible] premises were formerly and are now in occupation of said Framjee Hoosungjee Daroowalla's tenants.

Lot No. 3. at Moody Bay.
On SATURDAY, the 17th January 1880, at 4 p.m.
Thirdly—All those twelve ranges of buildings, dwelling houses, tenements, premises, bearing assessment Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 respectively erected standing on all that piece or parcel of land or ground belonging to the said Bombay Port Trust, situate and fronting on east side of said Moody Bay Road, on Moody Bay Reclamation, sub-Registrar's District of Colaba and Fort, containing by measurement 2,162 80 square yards at monthly rent [of] Rs. 180 as. 12 and pies 7 or annual rental of Rs. [illegible] and bounded on east by public road, on west by [the] B. B. [& C. I.] Railway Company's line, and on north and south by Government ground, vested in said Bombay Port Trust, which said premises were formerly and are now in occupation of said Framjee Hoosungjee Daroowalla's tenants.

Lot No. 4 at Mount Road.
On WEDNESDAY, the 21st January 1880, at [illegible]
Fourthly—All [illegible] and tenements [illegible] ground, belonging to Fazendar Hormusjee Merwanjee Narrellwalla, and formerly and now in Fazendari tenure or occupation of said Framjee Hoosungjee Daroowalla as Fazendari tenant of said Hormusjee Merwanjee Narrellwalla, together with all those nine messuages or dwelling houses, tenements, premises erected are built by said Framjee Hoosungjee Daroowalla, and now standing thereon, bearing assessment Nos. 74, 112, [illegible] 115 A, 115 C, 112 A, 114, and 86, respectively, situate and fronting on east side of Mount Road, in Sub-Registrar's District of Umercarry, Mazagon, Parell, and Mandvee, admeasuring 900 square yards or thereabouts, subject to annual Fazendari ground rent of Rs. 240, payable monthly, and bounded on east by vacant Government ground, on west by public road called Mount Road, on north by open rain water drain, on south by property of Jamsetjee Cowasjee, which said premises were formerly and are now in occupation of said Framjee Hoosungjee Daroowalla's tenants.

Lot No. 5 at Haine's Road.
On SATURDAY, the 24th January 1880, at 4 p.m.
Fifthly—All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or Bar Ground, situate and fronting on south side of Haine's Road, in Sub-Registrar's District of Mazagon, Parell, and Mandvie, admeasuring 789 square yards or thereabouts, together with those two messuages or dwelling Houses being built thereon, bearing Collector's No. 18, and bounded on east by vacant Government ground, on west by public passage, on north by open rain water drain, and on south by Haine's Road, which said premises were formerly and are now in occupation of said Framjee Hoosungjee Daroowalla's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. PRESCOT AND WINTER, solicitors for said Bai Merbai, widow and administratrix as aforesaid, at No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Streets.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1880.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, CARGO on the BUNDERS also covered.
15 per cent. discount is now allowed.
Fire Premiums for 1862.......£[illegible]
,, 1872.......£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.
Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES [illegible] have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS [illegible] per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated Life Funds now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,046,148	1873	£2,645,503
1868	£1,579,[illegible]	1878	£4,049,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	5,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	5,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES AND MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR
FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
LIFE ASSURANCE FUND £1,665,080.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE and another Corporation, whose charters were granted at the same time by King George the First, are the two oldest Life Assurance Institutions in existence, the first Life policy issued by this Corporation being dated the 7th June 1721.

It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long experience. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, [illegible] [illegible] in consideration of a fixed percentage of the gross profits [illegible] business, the [illegible] all the ex[penses] [illegible] ensured to offer from [illegible] [illegible] Life Assurance Society, Mutual or Proprietary [illegible]

Assurances may be effected either with or without participation in profits.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Two-thirds of the profits of the participating series of Policies are allotted every Five Years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The Assured have the option of receiving their share of Profits in Cash, or of appropriating it in increase of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future Annual premiums.

At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to more than [illegible] per Cent. of the Premiums, exclusive of extra Premiums, paid during the preceding five years.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Fund—an Advantage offered by no other office. The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the income of those expenses of late years has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of it will be seen in the very favourable [illegible] declared.

ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM

have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo-Indian Mortality, [illegible] are lower than [illegible]

Instead of charging a high extra premium during residence in India, reduced, on return to Europe, the person whose life is assured a uniform Annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.

The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of accounts transacted between the Imperial and Indian Governments or if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England; if settlement is made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current Premiums. Further information, Forms of application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 1st July 1879. Agents.

NOTICES.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY. Ihlang Ihlang, Jockey Club, and other perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, Natural Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.
Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose.
96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London. 17, Boulevard des Italiens Paris.

ILL HEALTH.—Numerous diseases arise of [illegible] of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all [illegible] cleansing, tonic, and restorative qualities [illegible] affections [illegible] Headache, Skin, Blotches, [illegible], and ailments arising from a tainted state of [illegible] or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases will in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

☞ NOTICE.—Fraudulent imitations of old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are being sold. The genuine is sold only in Red and Blue Wrappers, the Old Dr's head in the centre and the British Government stamp affixed.

. Agents, TREACHER and Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A thorough-bred entire Waler, "Kingsley," 4 years, 15-1 with good pedigree, suited for the turf. Rs. 1,400.
A pair of well-matched powerful dark bay Waler Geldings, 5 and 6 years old, 15-3 high, broken to harness and step well together. Rs. 2,000.
A well-bred bay Gelding, 6 years old, 15-3 high, [broken] to saddle and harness, would make a first charger. Rs. [illegible]
A dark bay Waler Gelding, 5 years, 16-1 high, [illegible] single and double harness. Rs. 750.
A pair of bay Arab ponies, 4 and 6 years, 13-3 high, go well together and are very pretty, both ride. Rs. 800.
A chesnut Gelding, broken to saddle and harness, and a good fencer, Rs. 750.
A very handsome powerful grey Arab, 5 years old, 14-2½ high, has been through a cavalry riding school and is good in all his paces. Rs. 1,000.
A handsome chesnut well-bred Waler mare, 4 years, 15 hands, a splendid hack and thoroughly good in all her paces, Rs. 600.
A handsome and high-caste bay Arab, 6 years, 14-3 high, a free mover, with pleasant paces, has been regularly ridden by a lady. Rs. 700.
Giesham Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 23rd December 1879.

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